PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

No. 54,186.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, AUGUST 22, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
2-39 P.M. 1907.				
24th Aug.	PENINSULAR.....	8294	HIMALAYA.....	6898
31st „	* CALEDONIA.....	7546	.....	.....
7th Sept.	PENINSULAR.....	8294	MOLDAVIA.....	9600
14th „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....
21st „	PENINSULAR.....	8294	INDIA	7911
28th „	MARMORA	10509	.....	.....
5th Oct.	ORIENTAL	8384	MONGOLIA	9505
12th „	ARABIA.....	7903	.....	.....
19th „	ORIENTAL	9394	VICTORIA	6522
26th „	PERSIA.....	7961	.....	.....
2nd Nov.	† MACEDONIA	10512	.....	.....
9th „	OCEANA.....	9610	.....	.....
16th „	PENINSULAR.....	8294	KOOLTAN	9651
23rd „	EGYPT	7912	.....	.....

† Passengers for Marseilles and Gibraltar by this Steamer change at Port Said to the S. S. "Britannia."
* Proceeds to Marseilles Only.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London excepting "Caledonia" which takes passengers to Marseilles only.
Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

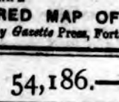
HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.
Tenders leave the Carnac Bunder on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.
Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, mostly on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.
Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals calling at Ports *en route*.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.
BOMBAY, 26TH JULY, 1907.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.



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BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
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CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,378	Combe	5th Sept 1907.
ARMAND BEHIC..	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Oct. „
OCEANIEN	4,143	Magnen.....	31st „ „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	28th Nov. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	26th Dec. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT..	6,378	Combe	23rd Jan. 1908.
AUSTRALIEN.....	6,365	Verron.....	20th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT
AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail on or about
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Martin	13th Sept. 1907.
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer.....	11th Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT...	6,378	Combe	8th Nov. „

For further Particulars apply to—
L. BRICARD,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

AUSTRIAN UNDER THE AUSTRIAN — LLOYD'S S. N. Co, CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on
SILESIA	5159	..G. Bergoglian	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4946	..G. Baicich.....	1st Oct.
KORDER	5301	..A. Foresti	1st Nov.
BOHEMIA	4233	..M. Dabcovich	16th „
AFRICA	4946	..P. Badcovich	1st Dec
IMPERATOR	6140	..F. Mosca	16th „

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* OHINA	4999	..A. de Petris	25th Dec

* Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE, and Brindisi are available for two years,
THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON,
1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes,
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.
RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.
INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S & Co.
Return Tickets are issued for the voyage, Bombay to Trieste, by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa.
Passengers to VENICE transhipped at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.
STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
PERSIA	5685	..F. Cragletto	26th Aug.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the
AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co
Sassoon House, 28, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay

BACK NUMBERS of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, the Weekly Budget and the Weekly Mail Editions when available, are supplied on the following terms:—The price varies, according to issue of issue, between As. 2 and Re. 1, and higher for very old issues, if available.

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BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
DWARKA	1,700	Thur. 29th Aug.	8 a. m. (direct).
LINGA	2,171	Frid. 23rd Aug.	7 a. m. (direct).

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).
S. S. "MADURA," 1,956 tons, on MONDAY, 26th Aug., calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSHEH (Weekly).
S. S. "DWARKA," 1,700 tons, on THURSDAY, 29th Aug., calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohammera and Koweit also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.
S. S. "LAWADA," 3,269 tons, on or about 24th Aug.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).
Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.
21st August, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.
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SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.
Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.
Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.
Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.
Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.
Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

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CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

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The following sailings have been arranged:—

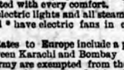
Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CIRCASSIA . .	A. Haig . .	6716 . .	27th Aug
SOINDIA . .	Shafto Abrey . .	5106 . .	16th Sept.
CASTALIA . .	F. S. Blight . .	6300 . .	6th Oct.
BRITANNIA . .	R. J. Garrick . .	3069 . .	16th „
MASSILIA . .	J. Thomson . .	5091 . .	5th Nov.
OLYMPIA . . .	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124 . .	16th „

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 585
Bombay to Port Said.	Rs. 418
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 377
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea).	Rs. 6 6
Bombay to London from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 660
Bombay to New York.	Rs. 702
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 990
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 1045

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above
All Return Tickets are available for 2 years
Concession granted to Families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.
All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.
The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay
Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.
For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.



TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
TOTOMI MARU	...	M. Winckler.	.....	24th Aug.
YETOROFU MARU	...	K. Sato .	22nd Aug.	4th Sept.
WAKAMIYA MARU	...	R. Takeda .	3rd Sept.	15th Sept.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori .	11th Sept.	25th Sept.
YEBOSHI MARU	...	.....	24th Sept	6th Oct.
TAKASAKI MARU	...	.....	2nd Oct.	16th Oct.
HIGUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik.	16th Oct.	27th Oct.
KAGESHIMA MARU	...	T Arakawa ...	23rd Oct	6th Nov.
MOYORO MARU	...	....	5th Nov.	17th Nov.

For Freight apply to—
T. KUSUMOTO,
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Apply "The BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

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WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

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CUVEE DE RESERVE
EXTRA SEC
CHAMPAGNE, 1900 VINTAGE

This fashionable and popular Champagne is now in great demand at the leading Clubs, Hotels and Restaurants in London.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.
Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
„ 4 „ „ pints.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

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MORE than 170 Military and Naval Messes, 120 Clubs and a large number of Officers and the leading Civilians in all parts of India and Burma now purchase their Wines, &c., from us. We import only from the Leading Wine Shippers and Merchants in Europe, and purchase at special trade rates.

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WINE IMPORTERS,
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Our Specialities are the following:—
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DUNNE'S 1 STAR BRANDY.
CROFT'S FINE CROWN IMPERIAL PORT.
GONZALES BYASS' SHERRY.
MOET and CHANDON'S DRY IMPERIAL CHAMPAGNE
Try a bottle of each and you will ask for no other.
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THE COURSE OF EDUCATION for all Classes includes the subjects required for the Public Examinations of the Indian Government. Pupils are also prepared for the Local Cambridge Examinations.
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continues to beat
4 cylinder cars
on both SPEED and EFFICIENCY
in open competition.

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Hill Climb, July 10th,
60 h.p. six cylinder.
NAPIER FASTEST,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
3 Daimlers, 3 Berliets, De Dietrich, 2 Iris, 2 Thornycrofts, Germain, 2 Deasys, Maudslay, etc.; and the following
6 cylinder cars:
Minerva, 2 Iris, Thames.

SHELSLEY WALSH
Hill Climb, July 13th,
60 h.p. six cylinder
NAPIER FASTEST,
in Club Hill Climb,
beating the following
4 cylinder cars:
2 Mercedes, 5 Daimlers, 2 Siddeleys, 2 Lanchesters, 5 Ariels, 2 Deasys, Martini, 2 Minervas, Thornycroft, etc.

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SOLE AGENTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

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H. I. M. THE KING-EMPEROR
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H. E. LORD MINTO, VICEROY OF INDIA.

IT'S THE STRONG BIRD

THAT FACES THE GALE. Have you to Battle against Malaria, Epidemic Fevers, Plague attacks, Ague, Chill, &c.? Take SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC and save your self enjoying good health.
Sold every where in India; ask your Chemist and he will supply you.
BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS.

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THE ORIGINAL MADON'S PHARMACY.
NEAR CRAWFORD MARKET, BOMBAY.

THERE IS NO DOUBT THAT

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ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

upon any disordered, sleepless, or feverish condition is simply marvellous and unexpressed. In fact it

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NATURE'S OWN REMEDY

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'; otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*
Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.
Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

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This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, trembhings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting diseharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

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Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, whatsoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

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EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1906
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ASSURANCES IN FORCE £29,223,600

ASK FOR THE 1906 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

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BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
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EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.
Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies.
WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	Assurances of Rs. 1000 payable at Death. Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to 10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	Endowment Assurances of Rs. 1000 Payable at Death or at the end of 15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	Age next Birthday.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	64 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	55 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 6	65 10	49 0	39 3	30
35	31 6	63 4	47 1	39 13	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	65 12	52 5	44 5	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 13	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 2,75,00,000
INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

FIRE — ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY — LIFE

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New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.
Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.
Apply for Particulars.
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BOMBAY

POONA SEASON

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GREAT BRITAIN, CONTINENT, AMERICA AND
MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

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LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.
Total Funds Exceed £17,837,000
Total Revenue for 1905 Exceeded £ 3,774,000

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.
For 1905 PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to
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Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1848.
RESULTS FOR 1905.

THE PROFITS declared at the last Quinquennial valuation ending 31st December, 1905, show a SURPLUS of over 45 LACS of RUPEES, 90 per cent. of which will be distributed amongst the participating Policy-holders

ASSETS EXCEED, 14 Crores of Rupees.
PREMIUM INCOME, 2 Crores of Rupees.
A GRESHAM Policy represents all that is desirable.
Apply CROFT MODY & CO.
Chief Agents for India, Burma, and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS,

BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.

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PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Austrian Lloyd's S. S. "SILESIA," from TRIESTE and INTERMEDIATE PORTS, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and REQUESTED TO TAKE IMMEDIATE DELIVERY of their GOODS landed at the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 8 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to survey damages and all claims in this respect must be adjusted within seven days after the discharge of the respective cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

L. FONDA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO holding Austrian Lloyd's Bills of Lading per s. s. "ORSEOLO," of the Venetian S. N. Co., are REQUESTED to apply to this Office for Delivery Orders and TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the VICTORIA DOCK, No. 4 Berth.

The Company's Surveyor, Captain MACFADYEN, will attend every morning to Survey Damages and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted within Seven days after the discharge of the respective Cargo, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No Surveys can be allowed after the Seven days, or on Goods removed from the Landing Shed.

APPLICATIONS for SURVEY must reach the Undersigned in time, so that the SURVEY can take place at latest on the morning of the Seventh Day.

L. FONDA,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.

NOTICE.

KAIKHUSHRU MEHERBAN IRANI (whose name was at time written also as KAIKHOSROW MEHRBAN ERANEE, KAIKHASRU MEHRBAN IRANEE, KAIKHESHROO BIN MERBAN, KAIKHUSHROO MEHRBAN ERANEE, KAICASROO MEHRBAN ERANI, KAIKHOSROO MEHERBAN IRANI) late of Yezd in Persia, Parsi Zarostrian Merchant and Landlord, deceased.

NOTICE is hereby given that all creditors and other persons having any debts, claims or demands against the estate of the said Kaikhushru Meherban Irani (who died on or about the 2nd day of January, 1907, and whose Will was proved by our client, Mr. Arceshir Bin Merban, the sole Executor therein-named and in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in its Testamentary and intestate Jurisdiction on the 5th day of August, 1907) are hereby required to send particulars in writing of their debts, claims or demands to the Undersigned at 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on or before the 5th day of September, 1907, after which day the said Executor will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto having regard only to the debts, claims and demands of which he shall then had notice and that he will not be liable for the assets or any part thereof so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim or demands he shall not then have had notice.—Dated this 21st day of August, 1907.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys for ARDESHIR BIN MERBAN,
The Sole Executor abovenamed.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE Bank will be CLOSED on FRIDAY, the 23rd instant, that day being a Public Holiday under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

R. AITKEN,
Off. Secretary and Treasurer.

BOMBAY, 16TH AUGUST, 1907.

NOTICE.

THE HALF YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Bombay Gymkhana will be held in the Pavilion, on MONDAY, the 2nd September, 1907, at 6-30 p. m.

W. A. HAIG BROWN,
R. A. SPENCE,
Joints Honorary Secretaries.

CALCUTTA RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE above TOURNAMENT for the CALCUTTA CUP will COMMENCE on the 14th SEPTEMBER.

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SATUR., 7th „ —Are You a Mason.
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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND £1,075,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS... £800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
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Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sub-agencies).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Saigon.	
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Calcutta.	Kwala Lumpor	Tientsin.
Madras.	Bangkok.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Soerabaya.	Kobe.
Penang.	Manilla.	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Cebu (Philippines).	
Ipoh Perak).	Honkong.	

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY *Agent*

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £600,000
RESERVE FUND £600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombasa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED...Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP... „ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
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NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS,

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS,

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 110,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100.00.000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR BATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

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C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent

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Also:—EXPERIENCED GENERAL OFFICE CLERK. One with knowledge of type-writing and shorthand preferred. Neat hand-writing essential. Apply Box. No. 1127, Care of "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.

2 TO 3 THOUSAND RUPEES CAPITAL for an Export and Commission business to be started about 1st October 1907. Investor to have either a part Share in the business or a Guaranteed interest. Box No. 1056, care of "Bombay Gazette."

ANCHOR LINE.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY, MEDICAL DOCT

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Hindoo, 3,156 tons, Captain G H Jones, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hull, with a cargo of coal and general.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Company's steamer Silesia, 3,340tons, Captain G Bergoglian, arrived in harbour yesterday from Trieste with a general cargo and passengers.

THE steamer Kattenturm, 3,313 tons, Captain R Volkmann, sailed yesterday for Hamburg &c with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's steamer Kasara, 504 tons, Captain F Chappel, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf &c, with a general cargo and Lieut H G Morris, Mr J Grills, Mr Knight and 95 deck passengers.

THE Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Tuesday 20th August should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

The unattended Light vessel, which was temporarily removed in July, has been replaced South, twenty degrees West (True) of the Prongs Light House, distant there miles three and three-quarter cables.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVT. DOCKYARD.

R I M S Hardinge ....Comdr G A Rose ..... R I Marine
R I M S Margarita ....Capt W L Kelly ..... Pearl Fishery
R I M S Investigator....Capt W G Beauchamp ..... R I Marine
R I M S Northbrook....N J F Wilson ..... R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus ....Capt Holloway ..... Survey Boat
Three Torpedo Boats ..... Royal Navy
R I M S Minto..... Lt Comdr Hardern..... R I Marine
In the stream.
R I M S Dufferin ..... Comdr H S Black ..... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR—August 21

Capri ..... 2781 Belsito ..... F & R S N Co
Dwarka ..... 755 Moxon ..... M M & Co
Gerd ..... 750 Andreasen ..... F F O & Co
Inverness ..... 2601 Clarkson ..... Cory Bros
Ipswich ..... 513 Wallace ..... Shah S N Co
Kirkfield ..... 2173 Dermody ..... F Muir & Co
Lawada ..... 2124 Lane ..... Calcutta ..... M M & Co
Lalpoora ..... 2124 Hodgson ..... M M & Co
Masagun ..... 3852 Powell ..... F & O Co
Oulpenha ..... 3420 Hill ..... M M & Co
Orissa ..... 3525 Kellie ..... M M & Co
Queriniha ..... 4937 Smith ..... M M & Co
Rydal Hall ..... 3133 Fraser ..... R Nixon & Co
Shahnoor ..... 1783 Foster ..... Shah S N Co
Shahjehan ..... 3566 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Shah Nalam ..... 3761 Davison ..... Shah S N Co
Wemelydale ..... 3526 Sutton ..... W & A G & Co
Xema ..... 446 Mohamad ..... K'chi ..... N F The Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK—August 21.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
A	Hindoo	3156	Jones	K'chi	31-8	F Muir & Co
B	Dinbigh Hall	3211	Dowse	Liverpool	24-8	R Nixon & Co
C & R	City of Manchester	3583	Findlay	K'chi		K Nixon & Co
D & E	Peninsular	2919	Palmer	Aden	24-8	F & O Co
F	Ungoni	1666	Clark	Dunkirk	26-8	R Nixon & Co
H	Hoseinee	963	Jenkins	Mauritius	23-8	H & P S N Co
K	Othello	3337	Bradley	Hull	23-8	F Muir & Co
M	Caledonia	3899	Tocque	London	31-8	F & O Co
N	Beckmann	3634	Crome	Baltimore	24-8	R A Willis
O	Somali	1622	Tunon	Zoar	23-8	A Strandes
P	Lindenhall	3396	Sherlock	Leeson	22-8	W & A G & Co
Q	Mahanadi	847	Ahmed	Repairing		Bo S N Co

H W P D

T	Travati	513	Fakeera	K'chi	23-8	Bo S N Co
C	veri	593	Mohamad	Bnagar	24-8	Bo S N Co

V CTORIA DOCK.

2	Circassia	4315	Haig	Liverpool	27-8	W & A G & Co
3	Commodore	2915	Boss	Hull	24-8	W & A G & Co
4	Oriental	4423	Fenaro	Calcutta		Venice 23-8 S N Co
5	Hisamia	2245	Learmouth	K'chi	31-8	F Muir & Co
7	Persia	3779	Cragiletto	Kobe		31-8 A L S N Co
8	Silesia	3340	Bergoglian	Trieste	1-9	A L S N Co
9	Schoenfels	3611	Kloppenburg	K'chi	31-8	Glade & Co
10&11	Totomi Maru	3412	Winckler	Kobe	25-8	N Y Kaisha
12	Oceana	3507	Hayward	Shanghai	3-9	P & O Co
14	Linga	94	Robinson	Karachi	23-8	M M & Co
15	Kattenturm	3313	Volkmann	H'burg	7-8	Glade & Co
16	Madura	1274	Ritson	Basrah	26-8	M M & Co

H W V D

Kasara		504	Chappel	Basrah	22-8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
21	Silesia s	Bergoglian	Trieste Aug. 3
	Hindoo s	Jones	Hull July 19

DEPARTURE.

Aug.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
21	Delta s	Daniel	Shanghai &c.
	Kattenturm s	Volkmann	Hamburg

The steamer Kasara Chappel for Persian Gulf &c, obtained her portclearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Silesia for Trieste &c
" Oceania for Calcutta &c

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Aug	Vessel.	From
7	Hermiston	Calcutta
12	Flamingo	Calcutta
14	Dragoman	Calcutta
18	Rotenfels	Antwerp
18	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
19	Penlakota	Negapatam

STEAMERS EXPECTED.

20	Nizam	Bombay
19	Mouhasa	London
19	Bharata	Rangoon
21	Loodiana	Calcutta
23	Scindia	Colombo
26	Nawab	Bombay
26	Wakamiya Maru	Straits
27	Clan Macnab	Coast
27	Drachenfels	Antwerp
29	Umkuni	Calcutta
30	Whenfels	Middlesbro
30	Clan Shaw	Liverpool

The dates are approximate only.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—20 bales goat hair, J M Rahimtoola ; 15 bales wool, B Dossa and Co ; 20 casks condiments and 10 cases curry powder, Merwanji Poonjiaji and Sons ; 125 cwt cottonseed F Fischer and Co ; 130 cwt old metal, M Pestonji ; 75 bales yarn Textile Manufacturing Co ; 60 bales wool M Ratansi ; 690 cwt myrabollam T Momraj ; 500 cwt methiseed J Lukhidas ; 2 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co ; 12 bales wool C Gyanchund ; 55 wool Jukara ; 46 bales wool David Sassoon and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—2,500 cwt mussoor, Ralli Bros ; 140 cwt deer horns, J M Rahimtoola.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Caledonia s—1,000 cwt mowrasced, Ralli Bros

Circasia s—110 bales cotton fly, K Hurmukhroy and Co ; 55 bales cotton fly K Visram and Co ; 200 cwt cumminseed Nusserwanji Bros and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Umgeni s—220 bales cotton New Mofussil Co ; 4,000 cwt poppyseed, S C Italiana ; 1,000 cwt myrabollams, Wagji Becher.

FOR GENOA.

Denleigh Hall s—14 bales twist, B Gorio and Co

FOR HAMBURG.

Kattenturn s—300 cwt linseed, Volkart Bros

FOR HULL.

Commodore s—2,540 cwt myrabollams, Wagji Becher ; 4 bales cotton Ralli Bro.

FOR TRIESTE.

Silesia s—920 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 700 bales twist A Schmerger and Co ; 165 cwt mother of pearl shell, 202 cwt gum and 125 cwt olibanum M J Joombhoy and Co ; 220 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 89 bales twist M Coben and Fils, 8 bales twist P Visbram and Co ; 1,200 bales twist Bombay General Tradnz Co ; 425 cwt olibanum, M Lalji ; 735 bales Volkart Bros

FOR CONSTANTINOPOLE.

Silesia s—216 bales twist M Cohin and Filas.
Silesia s—25 bales twist Elphinstone Mill.

FOR VENICE.

Silesia s—500 bales cotton Gaddum and Co ; 1,300 cotton Glazebrook Tejpal and Co ; 1,000 cwt castorseed, Ralli Bros ; 300 bales cotton Finlay Muir and Co ; 2,000 cwt castorseed and 1,150 bales cotton Volkart Brother ; 500 bales cotton Glade and Co.

FOR FIUME.

Silesia s—340 bales cotton Ralli Bros ; 220 bales cotton Tata Sons and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRETTA.

Silesia s—100 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co

FOR ANTWERP.

Lindell s—110 bales cotton, Volkart Bros.

FOR HONGKONG.

Persia s—126 bales twist, Sasson J David and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI

Totomi Maru s—50 bales twist The M B Kaisha.
Oceana s—200 tons old iron, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Totomi Maru s—56 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha. 4 bales skins C M Bhisamji ; 130 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

FOR OSAKA.

Totomi Maru s—200 bales cotton, H N Madraswala

FOR KOBE.

Totomi Maru s—77 bales cotton Bamji and Co ; 100 bales cotton R D Master and Co ; 110 bales cotton The M B Kaisha.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, *August 20.*] [BOMBAY, *August 21.*

FINANCIAL.

		Rates.	Pice.	Minus.
2½	per cent. Consols ...	81 13/16		1/16
3	do. Rentes ...	94 1/4		unchgd
3½	do. Sterling Loan ...	97 5/8		⅛
3½	do. Govt. Securities ...	84 1/2		unchgd
Bar Silver in London ...		31 5/16		1/4
Do.	do. 2 months' hence	31 7/16		1/4
Do.	in New York ...	68 1/8		1/2
Exchange on London at Paris ...		25·23 1/2	2	
Do.	do. do. Berlin.	20·53 1/2	1¼	
Do.	do. do. New York.	4·87 5/8	1/8	
Discount Bank of England Rate.		4½	Since	15 Aug
Do.	Short London Bills.	4½		1/8
Do.	Indian Bank Bills. 3 months' sight			
Do.	6 months' s'ght	5½		1/8
Do.	3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5½		1/8
Do.	6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5½		1/8
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...		2½		1/8
Do.	7-day Market Loans	3		unchgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate). ... ... 1s. 3 31/32d.

COTTON.

Liverpool—

Spot	..	...	...	...		...Dull.
Futures		...	...	...		...Steady.
East Indian		...	...	...		...Quiet.
Manchester		...	...	...		...Steady.
Total Sales		...	...	...		...5,000
Sold on Speculation and for Export						...1,000
Imports	...	...	...	...		.....
Mid-Americans	...	...	...	...		...7·24—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown				...	10 3/4	unchgd

Future Delivery Prices—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
6·75	6·59	6·55	6·53
—01	—01	—01	—01

Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.
6·52	6·51	6·52	6·53	6·54
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	...	1,000
Do. do. last year	...	10,000
Exports to Great Britain	...	.....
Do. to Continent ...	...	.....

Spot Cotton—13·25 unchanged.

Futures—Month of Dec. 11·94 unchanged, Declined early owing to weak cables and partially advanced later in consequence of light interior movement.

Futures-Month of March, 12·11—02

New Orleans—

Spot Cotton—12¼ unchanged.
Futures—Month of October.—12·23—02
Do. do. December.—12·17—02
Closing Tone of Futures.—Steady.

WHEAT.

Red Karachi—34½ New Terms—Sept.-Oct.—London, Done Canal.

Tone of Wheat—Firm.
Wheat afloat for U. K. Qrs. 2,000,000

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—

Yellow Gujerat, per 416 lbs. 85% ex-ship 58 1/2 Aug.-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Brown Cawnpore, 54 1/2 August-September—Antwerp—Sellers—Canal.
Tone of Rapeseed—steady.

Linseed :—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 45 1/2 Aug.-September—Antwerp—Value—Canal.
Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6¼ unchanged.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 4s. 9d.—Value.

Metals :—

Copper Braziers	...	...	£ 93
Yellow Metal	...	...	d. 8 1/2

Bar Iron :—

Belgian Ordinary Sizes F. O. B., Antwerp	£	6 12 6
Iron Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge G. O. B. 4 ⅞ F. O. B. Liverpool	£	12 17 6
Basic Steel Bars C. I. F. India	£	7 ,0 0

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Vessel.	Importer.
	Rs.			
2 Bundles Rs...	2,900	Abass ...	Kasara ...	T Pritamdas
1 Bundle Rupees	1,020	Kuwait ...	Do. ...	M S Farsi
7 Bundle Sovereigns. Rupees ...	150 15,850	Muscat	Dwarka...	Comptoir National

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING,] [21ST AUGUST, 1907.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England	...4½ per cent.	from 15th Aug.
Bank of Bengal	.....3 per cent.	„ 25th July.
Bank of Bombay	.....3 per cent.	„ 1st Aug.
Bank of Madras	.....4 per cent.	„ 9th July.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 2½ per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

The market opened unchanged at 1s. 3 31/32d. T. T. and 1s. 4d. on demand and with one Bank willing to sell for the mail at 1s. 4 1/32d. There is, however, only a trifling enquiry for near remittance, but there have been some buyers for December delivery at 1s. 4¼d. T. T. and some Banks have sold on these terms. The Credit rate is unchanged at 1s. 4 9/32d. 3 months' sight but bills remain in poor supply. Far Eastern rates are weaker.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	...	1s. 3 31/32d.
Demand Draft	...	1s. 4d.
Credits— 3 months' sight		1s. 4 9/32d.
Do. 6 months' sight		1s. 4 17/32d.
Do. 2 months' sight—France		170 1/2
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.		139 3/4
Hongkong—20 days' sight	...	162
Yokohama—20 days' sight	...	150 1/2
Shanghai—20 days' sight	...	220

Government Paper :—

The market opened slightly firmer at 96¼ for cash and 96⅜ for the settlement. There has not been much doing, but at the close there were small buyers at the above rates. Calcutta market is advised as 96 13/16 ready and 96 11/16 for delivery in a month. It will be convenient to mention here that an offer of 87⅞ has been made for the whole of the unallotted portion of the recent Bombay Port Trust Loan ; in other words, one per cent. better than the minimum that was accepted on the tender day, but this has been refused. We understand that the Trustees have passed a resolution not to consider any tender under 99.

Government Paper closes as under :—

Cash ...	...	Rs. 97 3/8
1st Settlement ...	...	„ 97 1/2

Buyers.

Bullion :—

Bar Silver in London is ⅛ down at 31 5/16 for cash and 31 7/16 for delivery forward in two months ; while the price in New York is ¼ lower at 68⅛. Locally the market opened weak at 80½ ex-duty, but during the morning buyers appeared and forced rates to 80⅝ ex-duty before the close. Forward quotations are also firmer as under. Bar Gold is unchanged.

	Rs	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	1	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	0	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	0	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	80	16	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	7	0
Ditto 2nd „ ...	80	6	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market is unchanged and business continues slack. There seems little chance of improvement until the Home markets take a turn one way or the other and either exporters or speculators make a move. Quotations for New Crop are as under.

In ready cotton a small business is passing. Shippers are picking up a few nice lots here and there, and Mills are buying for actual requirements.

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	273	March 08
Good M. G. Broach ...	259 1/2	„
Fine „ Nagpur Kampti.. „	235	Jany. 08
„ „ Pamangaum Poolgaum ... „	227	„
„ „ Khangaum Akola „	219	„
„ „ Amraoti ... „	218	„
„ „ Muttia ... „	208	„
F.G.M.G. Khandesh ... „	199	„
Fine M. G. „ ... „	209	„
„ „ Bengals ... „	203	„
F.G.H.G. Bengals...	185	„

OLD CROP.

Good Westerns ...	274	August
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar ...	249	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Quiet.	
Estimated Sales	5,000	bales
Total Imports	6,000	„

Future Delivery Prices :—

Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·74	6·58	6·54	6·53	6·51
—01	—01	—01	—01	—01

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-March	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May
6·50	6·51	6·52	6·53
—01	—01	—01	—01

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady but the business passing is of a limited character. We quote :—

Ready, ...	Rs.	7 9 0
September	Rs.	8 0 0

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with little doing. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore... ...	Rs.	9 1 0
Yellow Guzerat	„	10 1 0

Gingellyseed :—

The market is steady with some enquiry at the following rates, viz :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	51 0 0
„ „ 75 p. c.	„	49 8 0
Black Kutni	„	44 8 0

Poppyseed :—

	Rs.	10	6	0	to Rs.	10	7 0

Tone—firm.

Castorseed :—

	Rs.	38	0	0

Tone—steady.

Cottonseed :—

	Rs.	20	0	0

Tone—quiet.

Mowraseed :—

There is a better enquiry and business has been done at

	Rs.	5	8	0	to Rs.	5	9 0

Wheat :—

White Delhi... ...	Rs.	5	3	0 Aug.-Sept.
New White Delhi ... „	5	1	0	April-May

Tone—Easier.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,390	
India	62	
India's Specie Bank ...	Rs. 4	Premium.

Mills :—

Century	1,700	
Coorla	620	
David	461 1/4	
Howard and Bullough	300	C-D
Kohinoor	737 1/2	
Maneckji Petit	3,495	

Presses :—

Breul's Cawnpore	200	
Hingoli	135	
Khangaum	390	

Miscellaneous :—

Colaba Land and Mill	1,142 1/2	
Delhi Flour Mill	170	
Port Canning	485	
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	60	

Railways :—

Ahmedabad Dolka...	102	
Amritsar-Patti	112	

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	1,321	bales.		
Wheat	4,654	cwts.		
Linseed	3,228	„		
Rapeseed...	2,762	„		
Gingellyseed	324	„		
Poppyseed	2,741	„		
Groundnuts	141	„		
Castorseed	2,969	„		
Rice	1,947	„		
Myrabollams	nil.			
Cottonseed	2,855	„		
Mowraseed	8,145	„		
Gram	577	„		
Joowar	294	„		
Maize	nil			

INDIAN GOLD MINES RETURNS.

Quotations Received by Wire.

MADRAS, August 21.

The following are the London quotations were received through Messrs. Scott and Tod, to-day :—

Mines.	Share.	Paid up.	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold ...	£1	10s.	£0 11 0	£0 12 0
Balaghat ...	£1	£1	£0 2 0	£0 3 0
Champion Reefs ...	9s. 6d	2s. 6d.	£0 7 6	£0 8 9
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 6d.	£0 2 3	£0 2 9
Do. G. F. Dev. ...	£1	8s. 0d.	£0 2 3	£0 2 9
Man. Gold Mines ...	£1	£1	£1 9 0	£1 10 0
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 15 0	£0 17 6
G. F. Mysore ...	£1	£1	£0 1 0	£0 2 0
Glenrock, Ind. ...	10s.	9s. 9d.	£1 0 3	£0 0 9
G. F. Dharwar... ...	£1	£1	£0 15 0	£0 16 6
Hutti	£1	£1	£1 8 9	£1 11 3
Hyderabad Deccan ...	£2	£2	£1 17 6	£2 2 6
Ind. Mines Syn	6s.	3s.	£0 0 0	£0 0 3
Kemphinkoti New ...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 0
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 15 0	£5 17 6
Mysore Reef Ord. ...	£1	£1	£0 0 1¾	£0 0 2¼
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Mysore Wynaad	£1	19s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 4 0	£1 5 0
Oregum (Ord)	10s.	10s.	£0 6 0	£0 7 0
Oregum (Pref)	10s.	10s.	£0 10 0	£0 11 3
Rood Block	£1	£1	£0 0 1⅝	£0 0 4½
Singh (New)	£1	15s.	£0 0 7	£0 0 9
Tapaldoil	£1	15s.	£0 8 9	£0 11 3

THE following Press Note was issued in Rangoon on the 14th instant :—"Some misapprehension appears to exist as to the intentions of the Local Government with regard to the manufacture of paper pulp. Although the terms, which have already been announced, refer only to the establishment of paper mills, it is not intended to insist on the pulp being converted into paper in this country, and applications for the establishment of manufactories of paper pulp will be received on terms similar to those offered in the case of paper mills. The royalty to be demanded will, in any case, be on the pulp, instead of on the manufactured paper."

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair to the original colour without causing the disagreeable smell of most Restorers. It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER." Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale depot: 93 Farringdon Road, London, England.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Re. 1 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

DARROCH—August, 19, at Saidapet, Madras, the wife of Arthur Darroch, of Leicester, England, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CUMMING—STILL.—August 15, at Christ Church, Chittagong, by Rev. H. T. Millett, John Chevas, youngest son of James Keith Cumming Esq., of Banff, Scotland, to Alison Lonie, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. John Still, of Lunding, Assam, and grand-daughter of Mr. Thomas Miller, Burntisland, Scotland.

DEATHS.

BLUNT.—August 10, at the Balrampur Hospital, Lucknow, Mr Henry Blunt, of Fatehgarh, aged 52 years.

LAMARCHAND.—August 12, at Yeotmal, Berar, Rodney Alleyne, the dearly beloved infant son of Mr. and Mrs. A. E. M. Lamarchand, aged seven months.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
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TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.
A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY, SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED ; CREPES—EMBROIDERED ; SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 21m, Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 10-36m., 10-33s. Low water, 3-48m. 4-12s.
Municipal Corporation. 3-30 p.m.
Cricket : Parsi-Hindu Presidency match.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—Aug. 23rd, Full Moon, 5h 45-1 p.m. ; Aug. 30th Last Quarter, 10h. 57·9m. p.m Aug, 22nd, 0·3h. a.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, August 23.—P. and O. s. s. "Oriental," with English mails of 9th instant, due to arrive at 9 a.m. Bank holiday. Cricket : Parsees vs. Hindus, and Bombay Gymkhana vs. P. W. D. Sun rises, 6h. 21m.; Sun sets, 7h. 1m. ; High water, 11-20m., 11-24s. Low water, 4-32m., 5-26s.

Saturday, August 24.—Cricket matches : Bombay Gymkhana A. and B. Teams vs. Elphinstone College Past Students and B. B. and C. I. Railway respectively ; Lecture on the Cell as the basis of life in plant, 6-30 p. m. Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Sun rises 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 7h. 1m.; High water, 0-1a. Low water, 15-18m.; 6-7s.

Sunday, August 25.—18th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 22m.; Sun sets, 7h. 0m ; High water 0-11m., 0-40s. ; Low water, 6-2m., 6-46s.

Monday, August 26.—Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Sun rises, 6h. 32m.; Sun sets, 6-59m.; High water, 0-56m.; 1-18s.; Low water, 6-45m. 7-24s.

Tuesday, August 27.—Bombay University Senate meeting, 5-45 p.m. Presidency Cricket match. Bombay Club, half yearly general meeting, 6-30 p.m. Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Gaiety Theatre : Bandmann Comedy Company, "Raffles." Sun rises, 6h. 22m. Sun sets, 6h. 59m. High water, 1-40m., 1-55s. Low water, 7-27m., 8-2s.

Wednesday, August 28.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m. Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30 p. m. Port Canning and Land Improvement Company, 8 Forbes Street 4-45 p. m. Bombay Rugby Football Tournament. Byculla Club, half yearly general meeting, 10 p. m. Gaiety Theatre, Bandmann Comedy Company, "A Message from Mars." The Presidency Cricket match. Sun rises, 6h. 23m.; Sun sets, 6h. 58m.; High water, 2-26m., 2-33s.; Low water, 8-9m., 8-41s.

ACCIDENT IN A MILL.—Dhakubai (28), while attending to the piecering of a wall near a shafting in the Alexandra Mill at Ghorepdeo, suddenly missed her footing, fell on the shafting and was killed immediately.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Mauritius, Reunion and Madagascar, *via* Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7.30 p.m. on Saturday, the 24th instant. A supplementary mail will be closed at 6.30 p.m. on Sunday, the 25th instant.

TIRED OF LIFE.—Naru Babaji, a Hindu (35), who was ailing for some time past, jumped into a well yesterday, but was stopped by his people. When left alone he made a second attempt and was drowned in the well. Mr. Coroner Chalk held an inquest on his body, when a verdict of suicide was returned.

MUSIC AT GREEN'S.—The following programme of music will be played at Green's Garden from 7 to 9 p.m. to-day :—

March ...	Constellation ...	Clark
Overture ...	La Belle de Nuit ...	Hermann
Waltz ...	Weane G'mnath ...	J. Schrammel
Selection ...	The Shamrock ...	Middleton
Serenade ...	An Dichter ...	Ch. Caboche
American Fantasia ...	In Command ...	Bidgood
Waltz ...	Wiener Luft ...	C M Ziehrer
Two-Step ...	Whistling Rufus ...	Mills

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

2ND PRIZE DISTRIBUTION.

The Annual Distribution of Prizes of the Corps will take place at the Town Hall on Tuesday the 10th September at 8-30 p.m. to be followed by a Dance.

Dress :—Members attending must be in uniform (e.g.) Mess Dress or Khaki.

Invitations :—Each Member of the Corps is entitled to two free tickets in addition to his own extra tickets to be paid for at the rate of Re. 1 each to be remitted with applications for tickets to the Head-Quarters office.

No application for Tickets will be considered after the 31st instant.

R. W. FISHER, Lieut.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, Aug. 22.

174—Detail for the week ending Saturday, the 24th instant :—

To-day, Thursday the 22nd—Semaphore Drill in rear of Telegraph Quarters at 7 a. m.

IT—"L" Coy. Parade at 7-45 a. m on company parade ground.

III—"I" Coy Parade at 4-15 pm on company parade ground.

IV—"M" Coy. Parade at 5-15 p. m. on company parade ground.

Friday, the 23rd—"K" Coy John Connon School Parade at 5-30 p m on company parade ground.

Saturday the 24th—"H" Coy. Parade at 7-30 a.m. on company parade ground.

Subject for all companies during the week, Pages 115 to 125 Training Manuals appendix, 1905.

175—Rifle Matches.—The conditions of the Viceroy's competition for 1907-08 have been received, and can be seen at Head-Quarters.

The following extracts are published for information :—

The competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks. Entrance fee Rs 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 15th September 1907. No post entries allowed. The First Stage 1, 2, 3 (500 and 200 yards aggregate to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1907. The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs. 5,310

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Esp.: Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade ...	0	0	5
B Mazgaon, Chakla, Comorkhadi and Dongri ...	0	0	20
C Market, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada ...	0	0	23
D Kalbadevi, Girgaum, Chowpatti, Walkeshwar and Malabar Hill ...	0	0	7
E Mazagon, Parsi-y, Jacob Circle, Kamathipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada ...

SPEND BOTH SIDES OF YOUR RUPEES

by purchasing materials that will

wear twice as long under all conditions, look twice as well after a deal of wear, at half the cost of shoddy cloths that are

only made to sell at an exhorbitant profit.

Remember that materials not composed of Pure Wool throughout look shabby and get thread-bare in no time.

Stick to Pure Wool if you would be comfortable during the season of 'clammy clothes'.

Pure Wool will guard you from chills and the consequent dangerous fevers.

The purity of DHARIWAL material is guaranteed.

DHARIWAL PURE WOOL MATERIALS

consist of :—

Blankets	Broadcloths
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Lohis	Puttoos
Puttis	Tweeds
Jerseys	Cardigans
Sweaters	Stockings
Socks etc :	etc :

Samples and full particulars sent on receipt of a post-card to The Manager, Dept., 4.

THE NEW EGERTON WOOLLEN MILLS CO., LD.,

DHARIWAL, PUNJAB.

STOP!!!
CONSIDER THIS!!!
THEN PROVE IT!!!
WHY BE BOTHERED With Bad Work
WHEN YOU CAN GET
High Class Portraiture
AT
POPULAR PRICES.
Cabinet Platinotype.....Rs. 25 per doz.
„ Silver.....Rs. 16 per doz.
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OURS IS THE COOLEST STUDIO IN BOMBAY.
Amateurs will receive our best attention in developing, printing, enlarging, etc.
PHOTOGRAPHS OF ALL LOCAL EVENTS ALWAYS ON VIEW.
N. B.—We shall be glad to send our representative to any out-station.
PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
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OFFICIAL PHOTOGRAPHERS,
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge for Commission, and interest at 2 per cent. per annum credited on 30th June and 31st December, when the minimum balance does not fall below Rs. 500. Currency Notes of all Circles and Demand Hundies payable in Bombay received without charge.
FIXED DEPOSITS received, subject to six and twelve months' notice of withdrawal at rates which can be ascertained on application.
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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards
FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.
RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.
SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.
Particulars may be ascertained on application.
CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

BLUTHNER
Pianoforte Maker to Her Majesty QUEEN ALEXANDRA.
BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World,
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders it unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.
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FOR
INSECT STINGS.
A proved preventive of all insect bites.
For Residents and Travellers in the East where the mosquito makes life unbearable.
Per Bottle Re. 1.
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SAVINGS BANK,
THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.
J. BEGBIE.
SECRETARY AND TREASURER.

R. SCOTT & Co., M. R. C. V. S.,
VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES, AND COACH BUILDERS.
GOWALIA TANK VETERINARY STABLE AND COACH FACTORY.—Telephone No. 3032
Oldest Established Firm in Bombay
CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses selected with the greatest care for Local and Up-country Constituents.
HORSES shod on the most approved principles with Shoes made on the premises of specially imported iron, under the immediate supervision of a first class ENGLISH FARRIER.
ARABS and C. BREDS broken to Single (Rs. 15) and Double Harness (Rs. 30), and Saddle (Rs. 15) Walers broken to Single Harness or Saddle (Rs. 25) Double Harness (Rs. 50) Troublesome horses charged extra.
HORSES standing at Livery on Commission Sale or for treatment, Rs. 35 per mensem including Syce Stable rent charged on all horses, fed by owners, at Rs. 5 per mensem, Commission on horses bought and sold up to Rs. 1,500, Value Rs. 17; over Rs. 1,500 Value 5 per cent. Examination and Certificate, Rs. 15. Verbal opinion as to Soundness, Rs. 10.
CRUSHED HORSE FOOD best in the market, Rs. 5-8-0 per cwt. delivered free in Bombay, Special Mixtures, Bran, Gram, Barley, New Zealand Oats Australian Chaff, Pressed Hay, etc., supplied at lowest rates consistent with good quality.
ESTIMATES given, and carriages of every description built of the very best materials, under personal supervision, by skilled workmen.
REPAIRS neatly executed with promptitude and despatch, Rubber tyres of finest quality only supplied. Carriages greased by contract. Satisfaction guaranteed
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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed BOX 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, AUG. 22, 1907.

SIR EDWARD LAW AND THE INDIAN PRESS.

Sir Edward Fitzgerald Law, who has seen much of other countries but very little of India, might have been expected to lecture the world on financial and kindred questions; but we should scarcely have expected him to pose as an exponent of Indian politics. A period of four or five years as Financial Member of the Viceroy's Council was not long enough in which to study and master the diverse problems which perplex the Administration. So much that he has to say on complex questions cannot be of his knowledge acquired at first-hand. But we must always take a man's intentions into consideration, and when Sir Edward wrote of "Disaffection in India" to *Blackwood's Magazine* he meant well, his notion being to pacify our fellow-countrymen at Home, and, like the editors of certain English journals, he is indignant that the present aspect of affairs has been so grossly exaggerated. Sir Edward discusses disaffection and its causes at considerable length and is, we find, inclined to attach more importance to the influence of the Native Press than the Government of India has done. "It is commonly remarked," observes Sir Edward, "that whilst so few of the people can read, the outpourings and vituperations of the Press can do but little harm; it appears not to be remembered that when a single journal reaches a village, its contents are read aloud by some member of the community and eagerly devoured with that astonishing credulity which is a remarkable feature in the East; when a whole countryside is prepared to believe that Government is poisoning the wells and is responsible for the spread of plague, there are no limits to credulity, and the fact must be reckoned with, more especially when a host of university-bred agitators are trading thereon, to excite hostility to the Government." The statement in the early portion of the above passage strongly corroborates that made by Mr. Logan and by Mr. Muir Mackenzie at the last meeting of the Legislative Council, with regard to Guzarat. And it is known to the public, if not to district officers, that the most objectionable of Native journals are distributed throughout the villages and read and interpreted by village officers, as well as by mischievously disposed private individuals. Sir Edward Law wishes it to be understood by the so-called "Friends of India" that there is "no use in allowing the principles which are the guide in such matters in Western Europe to influence decisions with regard to the proper course to be persued in India; the moral restraints on journalists in Western Europe are non-existent in the East, the public appealed to is a totally different one, and the journalists themselves are, as a rule, men of quite inferior ability, according to European standards and without the smallest sense of responsibility to the public." The statement is somewhat sweeping, and we must protest against it on behalf of some of the native journals in Bombay, which are in every way well and efficiently conducted by capable and high-principled journalists. At the same time the charge is not without foundation and "pity 'tis, 'tis true."

Sir Edward Law expresses himself very strongly of opinion that a constant wholesome control over the Press in India is an absolute necessity, and a useful measure would probably be to prohibit the issue of any journal, the proprietors of which did not contribute to Government a certain minimum sum under the head of income-tax. He argues that the better class of journals would not be affected by a reasonable minimum as they already pay income-tax on their profits; but many of the worst class would speedily disappear, as these are generally produced by impecunious failures in other careers and are sometimes printed in back-yards by discharged Government printers, and even it is said with type stolen from Government. Bismarck once said of journalists in Western Europe that they were the failures in other careers and the allegation generally is perhaps as true of the one class as the other. We do not think much of Sir Edward's suggestion for the annihilation of the scum by the introduction of an income-tax qualification. There is an official who is described as Reporter on the Native Press, and if he does his duty to Government and Government its duty to him, there need be no difficulty in suppressing dangerously offensive journals. There are many journals which are printed in stolen type and made up, to a considerable extent, of stolen reading matter. We do not regard this as desirable of course, but Indian newspapers of the least reputable class are not the only offenders. We have discovered type and paper and proofs of telegrams on their way from our own office to others, but the fault has been that of the gods, not of rival journalists and printers, and, if discharged printers do carry away a handful of type with them to add to the pounds they have absent-mindedly removed during their period of service, so much the greater reflection on the vigilance of overseers and foremen. Printers naturally are among the most honest of God's creatures, but they are only human at the best, and it matters little whether they print their papers in back-yards or in palaces, so long as they do their work honestly and well. But what Sir Edward Law aims at is the elevation of the Indian Press. He holds that the cost of producing a newspaper should not be lower than that already incurred in the production of the better class of journals, and in this view it appears to him a grievous mistake to tax the public to pay for the heavy unremunerative press telegrams and to carry newspapers at rates unremunerative to the Post Office, though this of recent years has been done without the smallest result as regards conciliating the Press. We cannot wholly agree with Sir Edward Law. The press, properly conducted, is one of the most successful educative agencies in the world, and a Government which encourages education should give the press every facility and every assistance in its power. It could do this, and at the same time put pressure on low class journals by passing a Copyright Act which would prevent them stealing telegrams and news-matter generally; and in this way the interests of newspaper proprietors would be secured and pirates be discouraged with far more effect than by any enhancement of rates which would reduce the efficiency of Indian journalism on the level at which it stood twenty years ago.

It is perhaps not remembered, adds Sir Edward Law, "that until 1881 there existed a Press censorship in India which worked with excellent results, and as far as can be ascertained with the perfect good will of the editors, European and Indian. The Press Commissioner's duty was "to establish confidential relations with editors, to issue communiqués, and, with a staff of translators to watch the press and to keep Government closely informed of the tone of the different journals." It is explained that he had no authority to act in any way without the sanction of the executive authorities, but with such authority he could seize the plant of any recalcitrant seditious journal. "A remarkable thing" Sir Edward observes, "is that it was never found necessary to resort to this measure. The existence of the office of the Commissioner was a sufficient restraint; and, moreover, the guidance and help offered to editors by a tactful Commissioner was so much appreciated that, when the abolition of the office had been decided upon, a memorial was presented to the Viceroy, signed by nearly every vernacular editor in India, praying for the retention of the Press Commissionership." True, but we do not know now how those signatures were obtained. The fact that no severe measures were required does not prove that they were never called for or desirable. That the Commissioner was helpful does not demonstrate that he was not sometimes an insuperable nuisance to both Government and pressmen. It does not follow that his advice to Government as to the tone and tendency of Indian journals was accurate or that it was ever given at all. Sir Roper Lethbridge may have been an ideal Commissioner and a man whose energy and keen sense of duty kept him above suspicion. But 1881 was more than a quarter of a century ago. Viceroys and Governors, Commissioners and Collectors have come and gone, journalists have been made pot-hooks and hangers and edited newspapers since then. The Press Commissioner doubtless served his purpose, but the present machinery for watching and regulating the Press is more capable and more consistent with modern tastes and modern requirements. Pass an Indian Press Copyright Act and much that is now complained of will cease to exist. Low class papers will disappear like a flash of lightning.

FORJETT AND HIS WORK IN THE MUTINY.

THE monsoon of 1857, just fifty years ago, was a time of intense anxiety to our rulers in Bombay. It was feared by many that the mutinous spirit, which had made the Bengal Army revolt, had spread among the sepoys of our Bombay Army also, though the latter was composed of different material. The Brahmans and Poorbeahs of Oudh who formed by far the largest majority of the Sepoys in Bengal—and in Bengal was included the whole of Hindustan or North India—were entirely absent from our Army, where accordingly the tyranny of the Brahmans was much less, as the lower castes were very numerous among the Sepoys. For this and other reasons, the officers of the Sepoys of the Army in Bombay persistently refused to believe that there was any mutinous spirit among the Sepoys under their charge, and pooh-poohed the idea of their regiments proving faithless to their salt, as is the expressive native phrase *nimak haram*. But Charles Forjett, who had charge of the Bombay City Police in that eventful year, had strong reasons to doubt the fidelity of the Sepoys stationed in Bombay, and brought his doubts to the notice of the authorities, Military and Civil. Colonel Shortt was then Brigadier of Bombay and his faith in his men was blind. He laughed at Forjett's doubts and his arrangements for preventing anything like mutiny among the Sepoys on the occasion of the Mohorrum which in that year fell during the last week of August, which the latter suggested were not accepted by the Civil authorities who left everything to Shortt and the Military. Lord Elphinstone was then Governor, and it was well that a ruler of his courage, tact and sympathetic insight into character was at the head of affairs. The arrangements at the Mohorrum, which were against the wishes of Forjett, were of course published, but he gave the latter the latitude he wanted with the cautionary words: "I am sure you will do nothing rash."

We begin in another column the whole story of this extremely interesting episode in the history of the city, as narrated by Forjett, the chief actor in it, himself. It was afterwards published by him in a book which is now rare and procured with difficulty. From this narrative it is quite clear that Forjett was able to discover a conspiracy among the Sepoys to rebel and plunder the City of Bombay, and also to cope with the extreme emergency in time to prevent an outbreak which would have been disastrous for British prestige in Western and Southern India, at a time when it was already low in Northern India. It must be remembered that in July and August, the time spoken of in this narrative, Delhi was in the hands of the rebels, Lucknow was besieged by them, and our little garrison there hard pressed. These two Mahomedan centres did not come into our hands again till the latter part of September, and even then Lucknow, after being relieved by Havelock and Outram on the 25th of that month, was quickly, within two days, again besieged, and was not finally relieved till November 17. Forjett really saved Bombay then, as was acknowledged by the Government and the Civil and Military authorities alike. Even Brigadier Shortt said, when the conspiracy of his boasted Sepoys was proved beyond doubt, "Mr. Forjett has caught us at last!" The narrative will be read with great interest, as it is not only well told but as it affects the citizens of Bombay most and recalls the tight days of '57 here. Forjett retired after a few years in 1864, at the end of 35 years' service, to England, with very substantial marks of the gratitude of the City he saved from plunder. The State, which he had served in that critical time so well, did not reward him with any of the usual honours that fell so thickly, especially on the military. Forjett did not get even a C. S. I. The citizens presented him in the aggregate with purses to the amount of nearly two lakhs. Out of this he built a house at Hughenden, where he settled, called after a very close friend of his and a highly respected Parsi Citizen, "Cowasji Jehangir Hall." Forjett died in January 1890 at the age of nearly 80. He left a name in Bombay which is a household word among natives, and many are the stories current among them of his extraordinary skill in detecting crime and in disguising himself. He was ubiquitous and was a terror to the criminal classes of Bombay, and he helped in getting rid of them.

BRIGANDAGE IN EUROPE.

THE plight into which Kaid Sir Harry Maclean has fallen serves to remind us of the axiom that truth is stranger than fiction, and that though the age of highwaymen and bravos has passed away in Britain, brigandage is by no means extinct in other parts of Europe, Spain, Corsica, and Italy, which used to be the venue of the sombre-roed bandits of the school tales, seem now pretty free of these picturesque gentlemen, but there are still plenty of men in other parts of Europe as well as in Africa and South America, to show that the whole world has not yet cottoned to the glories of quietude. Only the other day a Dutch gentleman, Baron Keemstra, was kidnapped by some roving Greeks near Salonika, and having been kept in the fastness of his captors for some weeks was released only on his freinds finding a sum of six thousand pounds. A few weeks before that a young Englishman was captured and carried off, gagged and bound, from the heart of Salonika's most fashionable suburb. It is to be hoped that wealthy Englishmen will give this portion of Eastern Europe a wide berth until the police there are sufficiently efficient to be able to put down the brigandage for which the neighbourhood has become infamous. And being kidnapped in European Turkey is no joke. Two years ago Mr. Wills, an Englishman employed by the Turkish Tobacco Regie, was captured by brigands, who promptly cut off one of his ears and sent it along to the British Consulate at Monastir as a gentle hint that their demand for six thousand pounds by way of ransom was sent in earnest. South-Eastern Europe has always been notorious for its brigands, and the treatment received by Mr. Wills was mild by comparison with that which befell a party of inoffensive Englishmen in the neighbourhood of Athens nearly forty years ago. The captured travellers were Lord Muncaster, Mr. Vyner, Mr. Lloyd, Mr. Herbert and another. They were entrapped and confined at Marathon, one of their number, Lord Muncaster, being sent to Athens to treat for ransom. At first the brigands demanded £50,000, but instead of squaring the brigands a vigorous pursuit was made, with the result that four of the captured gentlemen were murdered before the ransom arrived. This had quickly been reduced by the bandits from £50,000 to half that sum, but, alas, it could not bring back the lives of the murdered travellers, and it was never paid. Lord and Lady Muncaster are now the only survivors of that sad episode in the history of modern Greece. It was at Salonika, by the way, that what may be called the "record ransom" was paid. That was twenty-seven years ago. Colonel Synge was sent to distribute a fund got up for the benefit of distressed Mussulmans, and he and his wife were captured by Greek brigands and held to ransom. The brigands demanded twelve thousand pounds, and this sum was eventually counted out to the captors of Colonel Synge in twelve bags of a thousand pounds each. So far as our memory goes the last notable case of an Englishman being carried off by bandits in Western Europe was in 1874, when Mr. Arthur Haseldin was kidnapped in the wilds of Sierra Morena. The captors first asked £40,000 for him, then they fell to £10,000 and eventually they agreed to take £6,000 which was handed to them by Mr. Haseldin's brother. It remains to be seen what sum Raisuli will ask as the price of Kaid Sir Harry Maclean, who should certainly be worth more to the Sultan of Morocco or the people of England, than any sum yet paid as ransom to the banditti of Europe.

THE SONGSTRESS AND THE ORPHANAGE.

THE writer of our "Indian interests" to-day ventilates what he believes to be the popular opinion on the patronage accorded to the performances of an Indian female vocalist by prominent Indian gentlemen, and their acceptance of her assistance by the Committee of the Northcote Orphan Asylum. In consequence of the acceptance of money raised by the artiste Mr. Justice Chandavarkar resigned his connection with the institution. Mr. Chandavarkar obeyed the dictates of his conscience and there are very many prominent Indian gentlemen who approve of his action. There are those who condemn him and hide their views under the asseveration that "conscience has no more to do with gallantry than it has with politics." But gallantry and the present case may have no possible connection. There are those who tell us that a native professional singer must inevitably come of a caste with whom morality is at a discount, and for that very reason the assistance of of the vocalist in question should have been declined. Can no good, then, come out of Nazareth even to this day! None, in the opinion of some people, and among them there are those who forget the precept of Christ when a woman was accused before Him and her death by stoning was demanded: "Let him that is without sin cast the first stone." The woman lived. If there were no demand for nautches there would be no nautch girls and no gifted vocalist would rise from among them. "Judge not lest ye be also judged" is a safe maxim to follow. But Mr. Justice Chandavarkar acted on his conscience. Therefore he did what was right. The consciences of other members of the Orphanage Committee permitted them to remain. Some consciences are more elastic than others, probably, and some more restricted and unpliable. Mr. Chandavarkar's conscience dictated the line he was to follow. He followed it, and therefore Mr. Chandavarkar did right according to the light which in him lies.

CHAPTER X, of our new Serial Story, "The Wooing of Lilac," by T. W. Hanshew, will be found on page 6 of to-day's issue.

The N. Y. K. Steamer *Wakamiya Maru* left Singapore for Penang, and the steamer *Kagoshima Maru* left Hongkong for Singapore, both on the 20th instant.

GENERAL GASELEE will leave Simla to-morrow, the 23rd instant and, after making a short stay at Kasauli and Bareily, will reach Naini Tal on the 27th idem.

WE regret to record the death at Singapore, on the 15th instant, of Mr. Arthur Howell, who was formerly on the editorial staff of the *Times of India* and the *Statesman*. He was 54 years of age.

PROMINENT members of the Hindu, Mahomedan and Parsi Gymkhanas have been invited by the Committee of the Bombay Gymkhana to be present at their new pavilion to witness the cricket match this week.

MADAME ALBANI is expected to arrive in Ceylon on the 24th October, and, according to a Colombo contemporary, has been invited by their Excellencies the Governor of Madras and Lady Lawley to stay with them during her visit to Madras, where the Banqueting Hall will be placed at her disposal for her Concert.

THE Indian Tea Market, since the opening sale in May, has advanced from week to week, and such consistently stronger tone has probably never been seen. The position of the industry in India, for this season at any rate, is assured and the outlook is a rosy one, says the *Ceylon Observer*, for this prosperous state of affairs cannot be regarded as of temporary duration; it is a genuine movement following the law of supply and demand.

PLAYS AND PASTIMES.

"THE HEATED TERM."

Varieties.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, AUGUST 2.

"The Season is over and London is still, dead and done with, so far as plays are concerned." That is the verdict of those who have withdrawn their plays and shut up their houses. A few other managers who are relying upon the popularity of their attractions to pull them through what is called in America "the heated term," are complacently resigned to a "slump" in stalls and boxes. The few houses still opened are all generously "papered," that is to say, they are half filled with playgoers who have received complimentary tickets. But if London is declared to be dead so far as the playgoer and his patronage are concerned, it is in other respects about the liveliest city imaginable at the present moment. Now is the time for the preparation of provincial entertainments, and for the next month or so the stream of companies leaving town to open tours thoughout the United Kingdom will be steady and continuous. In pretty nearly every London theatre to-day there is to be found a hot, and, for the most part, dishevelled stage-manager or producer, engaged throughout brilliant summer mornings and tropical afternoons in teaching the beauties and graces of his particular musical comedy to a company of people who are designed to travel round the country with the piece until next Easter. Indeed, at the present moment the "producer" is about the hardest worked man on earth. But the end of his labours is approaching. As the result of innumerable "voice trials" that have been progressing in fragmentary fashion for months past, the "companies" are now complete, and those who are not already "settled" for the autumn, as the saying goes, are in grave danger of a prolonged spell of penury for unemployment. In some instances where the plays are not of this Season's production, the principals are not new and only the "small parts" and the members of the chorus have to be drilled and drilled into the intricacies of music and dancing, until our friend the producer, rendered finally a quite pitiable object, limp and lifeless, has at last taught his lesson to the arbitrary satisfaction of the manager. So much of this rehearsing business is going on now in London that it would be quite impossible to purchase the use of a London stage for practically any amount of money. The meeting rooms of hotels and public houses are also filled just now with companies rehearsing. Some idea of the magnitude of this work of preparing for the autumn and winter tours may be gained from the fact that at a rough estimate which is more likely to be under than over the mark, the number of musical comedy companies, which by the end of August will have commenced touring through the United Kingdom, will be fifty. This means that thousands of actors and actresses leave town at this particular season of the year that the business of the provincial landlady simultaneously receives a strong and most welcome stimulus, and that the Railway Companies will for the next few months, reap a substantial benefit from this general rush to the road.

R. I. P.

By this time you will of course have heard of the death of Mr. David Christie Murray, our veteran novelist and journalist. A good many years ago Mr. Murray travelled as an actor through Australia, and later he produced and acted in a piece from his own pen called "Chums," which unfortunately was not a conspicuous success. Afterwards his direct connection with the Stage was severed, though he always maintained a strong and abiding interest in dramatic affairs and was to the last a keen and penetrating critic. I remember once having an interesting conversation with him on the subject of India as a scene for drama. He maintained that India provided a practically fresh and intensely fascinating environment for the dramatist to use.

Against this ranged the extraordinary succession of failures experienced by those who had attempted to put India, or a bit of it, upon the English Stage. One had only to cite "Carnac Sahib" and a host of others to make up a fairly convincing list. But Mr. Murray held that this lack of success was wholly due to the dramatists. When our dramatists went to India for their subjects, he contended, they for some reason always became absurdly melodramatic. They attempted to arouse a sense of strangeness and mystey, and introduced the public to strange gods, absurd religious rights and "Pathan villains" who stole through the five acts of the drama with a naked knife gripped in their teeth and a dozen others concealed about their persons. If only somebody who had some intimate and actual knowledge of India and of the temperament of English audiences would write an Indian play for us, Mr. Murray was convinced that immediate and undoubted success would reward his efforts. Perhaps some reader or readers of the *Bombay Gazette* will put the dead novelist's opinion to a practical test. I can assure them that we are all eagerly awaiting "something new in the market."

Mr. Murray leaves behind him innumerable friends who will regret his sudden demise. Still he was sixty years of age and had enjoyed life to the full.

VARIETIES.

Harry Lauder appears once more at the Tivoli next week. He tells me that he has a new song entitled "Rob Roy McIntosh," which will even surpass in popularity such other effusions as "Ma Scotch Blue Bell". Here indeed is good news, for Lauder is undoubtedly at the present moment England's principal variety comedian. He has inherited the crown of poor Dan Leno and has not dishonoured the inheritance. Mr. Wilkie Bard is also returning to town with a budget of new songs and ideas. By the way, what has become of the much-advertised Lulu Russell "the beautiful Californian songstress" who appeared at the Tivoli on last Monday evening? The lady appeared, then disappeared. She was but a poor artist either—which fact only deepens the mystery. Miss Alice Lloyd, sister to the incomparable Marie, has, I am informed, been engaged for five years in America, at a weekly salary amounting to no less than £70,000. M,' yes! It's rather a large sum, but the Americans are strange people. The fair Alice has a new song entitled "Splash Me" which may be described as "tasty and taking." She appears in a bathing costume and may be said to be in no way overdressed.

To the number of sketches there is no end. Five are to be played next week at the London Pavilion. The most important is styled "The Bohemian Girl." I hear that we are once more to see charming and delightful Miss Millie Hylton on the Variety Stage again. By the way her youngest sister, Miss Fanny Dango, who is well known to London play-goers, left town a few days ago to fulfill a lengthy engagement in Australia under the management of Mr. James, C. Williamson. She will open her tour as "Peggy" in "The Dairy maids" which is to be produced at an early date in Melbourne. It is not likely as things stand at the present moment that the Harry Randall will appear at Drury Lane in pantomime again. This seems a pity, for since the death of Dan Leno Mr. Randall has been the backbone of the "Lane pantos" despite the criticisms of certain newspapers, whose chief quarrel with Mr. Randall seems to have been that he was not his predecessor. We have in London seen the last of the living statues. On last Saturday night a tremendous and enthusiastic audience bade farewell to "The Seldome." Mr. Seldon confessed that the action of the London County Council had made their future extremely unpromising. All the statues are bitterly disappointed at the Council's actions. They note with dissatisfaction that the people who condemned and forbade the performances admitted they had never seen them—but that always has been the Council's way.

ST. JAMES' THEATRE.

With remarkable courage Mr. Edward Compton, despite the season and the general exodus from town, has opened the St. James' Theatre with a new play called "The Eighteenth Century." The piece is a comedy and is strongly reminiscent of "When Knights were Bold." Both plays owe their central idea to Mark Twain's "Yankee at the Court of King Arthur." In Mr. Compton's production, by use of a magic potion an entire household is suddenly transplanted from the year 1904 to the year 1745. Mr. Compton plays with much humour, but is more successful in powder and wig than in modern costume. The piece is neither very lively nor very original. Still the audience applauded loudly.

THE TEST MATCH.

Rain spoilt the test match, but England won. On the second day only seventy minutes play w possible and the rain caused four adjournments. Had it not been for Fry there would have been a poor cricket story to tell, Fry was great. His innings of 54, compiled in an hour and five minutes, was under the circumstances, a masterly performance. In the end England triumphed by 52 runs, after a period of grave anxiety. The South Africans were set to make 129 runs, a task greatly beyond their powers when batting on a soft wicket against a bowler of the class of Colin Blythe. For a time everybody was very excited. We watched every ball with anxiety and comment. But then Blythe began to touch the wickets. After that, it was all soon over. Yet our visitors have no need to be discouraged. Their chief virtue—the extraordinary all-round capability of the team—may still win them the last test. Up to now circumstances have been all in their disfavour, the constant rain and the soft wickets. And yet in the face of such obstacles they have performed some astonishing feats and, at the moment of my writing, appear to have got the upper hand in a stiff struggle wit, Lancashire. As for the County Championship the wind blows more strongly in the direction of Nottingham than ever

E. C.

POPULATION AND PRICES.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In one of your leaders headed 'The Growth of London' you give your readers an idea of its huge population and the rate of its increase. Of course London is a Leviathan of a city, and everything connected with it is on a grand scale and is interesting not only to Londoners themselves, but to the outside world as well. To talk of Bombay in this connection would, however, be regarded as comparing a small thing with a great. Yet our little island (about 22 square miles) does present certain features as regards its population, which ought to have considerable interest for Bombay citizens. I give below a table of population of this city since 1667 A. D.

Year.	Population.	Year.	Population.
1667	10,000	1872	644,405
1716	16,000	1881	773,196
1814	221,550	1891	821,764
1833-4	234,032	1901	776,006
1864	816,562	1906	977,822

Leaving out of consideration the years 1667 and 1716 from the above table, it will be seen that the population of our city has increased in about a century from about 2½ lacs of people to about a million, i.e., it has increased about 500 per cent. or five fold. If we take the more reliable period from 1872 to 1906—a period of 34 years, it will be found that there is an addition of 333,417 persons or an increase of over 50 per cent. It would be a fascinating speculation to work out or predict what the population of our little island would be in 1972. But everything tends to shew that, unless some unforeseen serious check is met with, and taking into consideration the increasing prosperity and the fact that nearly three-fifths of the island is still more or less sparsely populated, the increase in population in Bombay by 1972 is sure to be very large indeed.

It is not, however, to indulge in such a speculation that I have trespassed upon your valuable space. My object is to draw the attention of your readers to quite a different subject. From the table it will be seen that in 1832 and 1901, instead of there being a steady increase, there is a decided fall. As regards 1901 it is well known to us all that the fall was due to the exodus of the people from Bombay during the plague epidemic of 1901 when it was very virulent (the daily mortality being 400). As regards the figure of 1864, the census officer makes the following note: "The census of 1864 was taken at a time when vast numbers of labourers and artizans had flocked to Bombay in consequence of the demand for their service occasioned by the commercial activity, the result of a continuance of the Civil War in America. In fact it was the time of the "Share Mania" when it was also a time of prosperity—fictitious and apparent though it was; and if there was an influx of people from outside then, there is no reason why there should not be a substantial influx now, when the prosperity is more real and industrial and building operations are on a grander scale. That there has been increase of population during the last two or three years cannot be questioned; but whether it is to an extent to affect the rents or prices of food-stuffs cannot be determined without reliable data. It is, however, possible to obtain some figures from the Railways and shipping which can give us an approximate idea of the extent of the increase of population in the city for the last two years or so. If you, Sir, or any of your readers will try to obtain these figures as was done during the 1st or 2nd plague epidemic you will help to solve an important question viz., to what the high prices of food-stuffs and heavy rents in the city are due. All sorts of reasons are assigned for this abnormal rise in rents and prices of food-stuffs. But the probability of an abnormal increase in population in the city, being an important if not the sole cause has not been seriously considered. There may also be many who belong to the year 1864, who can inform the public if there was a similar rise in rents and prices of food-stuffs during the Share Mania time as now.

Again some information in this direction can also be obtained by inquiring as to what additional hands have been employed by the various industrial establishments started during the last two or three years.

I hope some inquiry will be made in the direction I have indicated and sufficient data collected so that it may be possible to determine whether, and if so, how far the increase in population in the city is responsible for the rise in rents and prices of food-stuffs, which has become such a serious question for the poor and middle-class people of the city.—Yours, etc.,

N. N. KATRAK.

Grant Road, August 20.

JUSTICE FLEES.

Oh Justice, thou art always limned
With bandage-blinded eyes.
But is it 'cause your eyesight's dimned
You thus, your orbs disguise?

No Justice dear, it's my belief
Your eyesight's clear as day,
Just cast away that handkerchief
And gaze upon Bombay.

My case is this:—Some days ago
In magisterial court,
A stranger, though a natural foe,
My close acquaintance sought.

Nature is strong I own I scratched,
I caught—oh Gemini!
What dreadful doom for me is hatched?
—The Magisterial eye.

You kick your wife to death, I'm told
And claim immunity.
For coughing tho', they'll have your gold,
Or silver it may be.

But scratching! Tell me Justice, true
Oh, does it mean Port Blair?

—Loud clashed her scales as off she flew—
—A sob died on the air.

N.

THE Danish gunboat "Heimdal" passed Tilbury Fort up the River Thames, and in the usual way saluted the flag flying at the fort. The gunboat's officers waited in vain for an acknowledgment. The Heimdal passed up to Greenhithe, and then anchored there. The incident has been duly reported, and investigation made. The explanation is (says the "Mail's" Gravesend correspondent) that there was no powder left at the fort for firing salutes.

THE Deputy Master of the Royal Mint, in his annual report, says that a series of inquiries he made among companies and local authorities who supply gas and electricity on the "penny-in-the-slot" system, companies which provide sweetmeats, matches, and other things from automatic machines, railway companies, and others, lead him to a remarkable conclusion. This is that over 60,000,000 pennies, valued at £250,000, are continuously locked up in these machines, and, consequently, permanently withdrawn from circulation. "The effect of this on the recent demand for bronze coins can be realised," adds the Deputy Master, "when it is remembered that this amount exceeds the total issue of pence for the three years 1903-5."

THE TROUBLE IN MOROCCO.

DEATH ROLL AT CASA-BLANCA.

Ominous Signs.

EUROPEANS WARNED TO LEAVE FEZ.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

It is estimated that two thousand have been killed at Casablanca.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The French, at Tangier, attach importance to the news that Muley Hafid has been proclaimed Sultan at Marrakesh. It is believed that this means the creation of an organized Moorish Army.

The Consul at Fez has been instructed to advise Europeans to leave if necessary.

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT ON TRUSTS.

The Railway Control.

CONSIDERATION FOR STOCK-HOLDERS.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

President Roosevelt, speaking at Province-town Massachusetts, advocated a national incorporation law for corporations engaged in inter-State business.

The Government, he said, should control the railroads as they controlled the National Banks. The Government wanted to do something effective to secure the conviction of Trust Managers in criminal prosecutions, but to inflict no unmerited suffering upon innocent stock-holders.

THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

Another All Night Sitting.

DISCUSSING SCOTTISH AND IRISH MEASURES.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The House of Commons sat until eight this morning, being the second all night sitting, in debating Scottish and Irish measures.

THE DECEASED WIFE'S SISTER'S BILL.

Passed by the Lords.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The House of Lords has passed the second reading of the Deceased Wife's Sister's Bill.

CANADA AND ORIENTAL IMMIGRATION.

An Alarm Sounded.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Owing to the constant influx of Japanese, Chinese, and Hindus, Mr. Macpherson, Member for Vancouver, has telegraphed to Sir Wilfred Laurier, that unless Government does something, trouble will ensue, and that matters are reaching a crisis.

KING CHULALONGKORN.

Franco-Siamese Friendship.

CORDIAL BANQUET SPEECHES.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

King Chulalongkorn was the guest at a banquet at Rambouillet.

President Fallieres proposed the toast of his health and said that French aid was always at the service of the beautiful kingdom of Siam.

King Chulalongkorn, replying in English, said he hoped that the recent treaty would prove one of unforgettable friendship.

SOCIALIST CONGRESS AT STUTTGART.

Anti-Militarism Repudiated.

PATRIOTISM PREVAILS.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

At the Socialist Congress at Stuttgart, the Anti-Militarist sentiments expressed by the French delegate Herve were repudiated by the French delegates Jaures and Vaillant and the German delegate Vollmar. The latter said that love of humanity would never prevent Socialists from being good Germans.

BRITISH EAST AFRICA.

New Members of Council Appointment.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. Will has been gazetted an official member, and Lord Delamere and Mr. John Henry Wilson, unofficial members of the Council of the East African Protectorate.

CANADIAN WHEAT CROP.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The official estimate of the wheat crop in Western Canada is 95,000,000 bushels.

THE THIRD TEST MATCH.

England's Top Score.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

England were all out for 295, of which Fry made 129.

At the close of play the South Africans had made 149 for the loss of five wickets.

Thunderstorms interrupted play.

Notts has beaten Middlesex by five wickets.

LONDON, AUGUST 20.

Heavy rain is delaying the progress of cricket.

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

The South Africans are all out for 76]

THE KING AT MARIENBAD.

A Compliment to France.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 21.

M. Clemenceau lunches with King Edward at Marienbad to-day. The French Press is gratified and describes the invitation as a compliment to the whole of France.

MYMENSINGH "CHARU-MIHIR."

Office Searched by Police.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

The following telegram appears in to-day's *Bengalee* :—"Mymensingh, August 20.—Fifteen military constables with guns, and ten ordinary constables headed by the Police Inspector and some Sub-Inspectors, searched the local *Charumihir* office this afternoon. The search continued for two hours. The force then proceeded towards the residence of Baikuntha Nath Shome, the editor, from whence the female members were removed to an adjoining house and then the inner apartments were also searched. The object of the authorities is unknown."

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON DR. ANDERSON.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

The following telegram from Chandpur, dated 19th instant, appears in yesterday's *Amrita Bazar Patrika* :—"Dr. Anderson of Comilla is alleged to have been pushed into the Chandpur *khal* from the Strand Road yesterday. No formal complaint is known to have been lodged, yet the local police are busy hunting some'ex-students."

BREACH ON THE GRAND CHORD LINE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

A Gya correspondent wires under date August 19th :—The line between Palmerganj and East Bank has been flooded and breached and is unsafe for the passage of trains. The Station quarters at the former place are under water. People have taken shelter in the Waiting Room and on the platform. This has been caused by a sudden rise of the Poonpoon River.

RAILWAY THEFTS.

Loss of Mail Bags.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

Railway thefts are on the increase, and the thieves are now directing their attention to mail bags. On the 14th instant two out of three mail bags were missing, and were found next morning in a paddy field minus all the parcels and insured packages. The bags were booked from Sealdah to Chandananga Station on the Eastern Bengal State Railway.

BENGAL SEASON AND CROP REPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

The Director of Agriculture in Bengal, in his Season and Crop Report for 1906-07, calls attention to agricultural deterioration in certain parts of the province. Howrah, Midnapore, the 24-Parganas, Nuddea, and Jessore, for instance, are described as being in danger of deteriorating, owing to bad drainage; while in Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, and North Monghyr, some tracts seem to have become more liable than before to floods.

It is reported that in all these cases schemes have been prepared to improve local conditions.

PUNJAB SETTLEMENT COMMISSIONER

Appointment of Mr. A. N. Diack.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 21.

Mr. A. N. Diack, Chief Secretary to the Government of the Punjab, who went Home last year on two years' furlough, will come out again in November to take up the appointment of Settlement Commissioner of the Punjab, *vice* Mr. J. McCrone-Donie, who will probably become Commissioner of the Division.

CHIEF INSPECTOR OF MINES.

Reversion of Mr. W. H. Pickering.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 21.

Mr. W. H. Pickering, Chief Inspector of Mines in India, takes leave on the 1st of September and will not return to India but will rejoin his appointment as Inspector of Mines under the Home Office, by whom his services were temporarily lent to this country about three years ago.

Mr. Pickering has done excellent work in India, and the country will be fortunate if a successor can be secured of equal tact and energy for the important duties he is now about to relinquish.

MILL FIRE AT BROACH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BROACH, AUGUST 21.

A fire broke out in the Whittle Mill No. 1 here yesterday and did considerable local damage, although a serious spread was averted.

The fire originated through friction in the mule headstock, and between three and four thousand rupees' worth of damage was done before it was extinguished.

The property was insured in the Union Assurance Society and the Sun Insurance office.

LOSS OF THE "FORTUNATUS."

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 21.

The Steamer *Fortunatus*, whose loss was reported on Monday, was a vessel of 3,425 gross, and 2,173 registered Tonnage owned by Messrs. Archibald Currie and Co. of Melbourne. She had been on the Calcutta-Australia trade since her launch in 1901. Immediately the news reached Calcutta, Messrs. Octavius Steel and Co. wired to the owners for information, and late yesterday a telegram was received that the passengers had arrived all well at Mauritius.

The *Fortunatus* was commanded by Captain Murdoch McDonald.

TELEGRAPH REPORT.

The interruption, reported yesterday, of all the East Coast wires has now been removed.

UNITED PLANTERS OF SOUTH INDIA.

Need of Scientific Officer.

GOVERNMENT AID SOLICITED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 20.

The Conference of the United Planters' Association of Southern India continued this morning, when Dr. Lehmann, the Agricultural Chemist of the Mysore Government, delivered an interesting lecture on pruning in regard to coffee cultivation. He also spoke on the necessity of manufacturers' guarantee for manures and kindred subjects.

Among the important resolutions carried, the following is interesting in connection with the Association approaching Government with the object of securing the services of a Scientific Officer for the United Planters' Association of Southern India and as to what support the District Associations are prepared to give towards the project. The Resolution is :—"That in view of the valuable support promised by the various South Indian Associations who have reported on the matter, and the urgent need of a Scientific Officer to advise and help the various branches of the planting industry in South India, the United Planters' Association of Southern India approach the various Governments for financial assistance to enable the project to be carried through at an early date."

BANGALORE, AUGUST 21.

The Meeting of the Delegates of the United Planters Association was held again to-day when business was proceeded with.

The question of appointing a scientific officer to assist the Association was taken up for re-consideration and the following resolution carried:—That should the Government agree to give adequate financial support to the scheme, the Council of the United Planters Association of South India is empowered to proceed with any arrangements that may be necessary for the engagement of scientific officers.

During the course of consideration of the matter of insect pests the Hon. Mr. H. P. Hodgson brought to the notice of the Delegates a new kind of coffee pest recently discovered in his estate which causes much trouble. He explained that a reference to the Agricultural Research Institute in Pusa led to the discovery that this pest was known as the coffee bug, *Antestia Cruciate*, which has a way of sucking at young berries, but he was unable to propose any practical method for getting rid of the pest until it could be traced what the bug's own food-plant is.

The meeting passed a resolution thanking Mr. Hodgson for bringing this pest to notice and invited the District Associations to communicate any further information they can to the Secretary of the Association.

In regard to the tea cess, the following resolution was passed :—That this Association wishes strongly to support the view that the Indian Tea Cess, levied under Act 9 of 1903, should be continued for another five years from the 31st of March, 1908, at which date, the period for which it was levied, will come to an end.

AMENDED CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 21.

The Select Committee sitting at Simla engaged on the revision of the Civil Procedure Code has now practically completed its work and the Code is being printed, but the Committee is still at work on the Rules which will be finished in a few days after which Sir Francis Maclean proceeds Home on the 27th instant and Sir Lawrence Jenkins remains in Simla till the end of the month. Mr Ismay and Dr. Rash Behari Ghose continue in Simla to give the final touches to the work.

The new Civil Procedure Code will have less than 200 sections as compared with over 500 in the present one. The points on which there have been conflicting rulings, will be finally settled and all the adjective law in the Transfer of Property Act will come into the new Civil Procedure Code.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

The Civil procedure Code, as now amended in the Select Committee, will consist of some two hundred sections with a schedule of rules ; the latter are subject, under certain safeguards, to alteration by the rules of the Committee in each High Court. This system should give elasticity and afford room for adaptation to meet the different conditions of different locatities.

LAHORE RIOTERS.

Gowardhan Dass Refused Bail.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHORE, AUGUST 21.

Mr. Justice Chatterjee, at the Punjab Chief Court, rejected the application for bail of Gowardhan Dass, one of Lahore rioters, who was sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment, by the Special Magistrate at Lahore on the 30th ultimo.

An application for revision of his case has been referred to a Division Bench.

U. P. INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE.

Technical Education Propaganda.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 21.

At the Industrial Conference at Naini Tal, yesterday, it was resolved that the principal industries of hand-loom, sugar, oil, leather, glass, chemicals and golden ware be assisted, that a Director of Industries be appointed ; that the Government should pioneer industries ; that action be taken to advertise and disseminate information ; that cottage industries and factories be worked ; that technical work should be connected with local industries and that teachers should be practical experts in the same. It was also resolved that there be manual training for primary and secondary schools ; a school for design as a central institute, and a technological institute its Principal to control technical education.

It is not settled yet where the institute is to be located.

ANTI-BRITISH FEELING.

Coolies and Villagers Resent Interference.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, AUGUST 21.

At Toto Silang, twenty miles North Almora, five Sahibs were travelling last week towards Sameswar. Being offended at the remarks passed upon their appearances by some road Coolies they chastised them whereupon the whole gang began throwing stones and a scuffle ensued. A Court case is proceeding in Almora in consequence.

An Almora correspondent says that some of the villagers of Kumaon seem to be becoming far more ready to resent any interference on the part of foreigners than formerly, which, he states, cannot be without cause. In village after village they will tell you, he says, that their grievances are with the Forest Department for enclosing large quantities of land recently in consequence of which it has become very difficult for them to get a living to keep enough cattle to cultivate their fields.

VICEROY'S TOUR TO BURMA.

Preparations of Welcome.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 21.

Public subscriptions have been raised for the Viceroy's reception have reached the sum of Rs. 31,000.

The Rangoon Municipality have sanctioned estimates amounting to Rs. 5,000 for tarring the roads.

FAREWELL PARTY TO MR. KINCAID.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 21.

Mr. C. A. Kincaid, I. C. S., Sessions Judge of Poona and Agent for the Sirdars in the Deccan, was to-day entertained by the members of the Poona Bar at Peerbhoy Mansion on Bund Road. Mr. Kincaid proceeds on three months' leave to England by the next Mail, and the members of the Poona Bar decided to give him a farewell entertainment. About sixty of them joined together for the purpose and the entertainment did infinite credit to their social qualities. A large number of European officials was among the vast cosmopolitan throng who were present. The band of the 114th Mahrattas played some striking native music on the occasion.

After the usual social intercourse a move was made to the refreshment buffet where Mr. Davar, Government Pleader and Public Prosecutor, proposed the health of the guest of the evening in a flattering speech which recited all Mr. Kincaid had done to endear himself to the legal profession in particular and society in general in Poona.

Mr. Kincaid replied saying that when he had been transferred to Poona from Kathiawar two years ago it was not without a certain amount of misgiving that he came here. He was ignorant of Marathi and ignorant of the people he was destined to meet, but those misgivings were at once dispelled when he arrived in Poona. He found the place congenial, the people exceedingly friendly, and Marathi easy to learn. He now felt a great regret to have to part with Poona, but he hoped to return with Mrs. Kincaid to this beautiful city. I greatly regret to announce that Sirdar Khan Bahdur Hoshang Jamasp C. I. E., High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, is lying seriously ill with paralysis, a malady with which he was afflicted with last year.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

SOUTHERN ARMY ORDERS.

123rd Outram's Rifles.—Lieutenant C. P. Nicolas, Royal Warwickshire Regiment, on appointment to the Indian Army, to be a Double Company Officer. Dated 3rd April.

Divisional Staff.—Major E. R. B. Murray, 89th Punjabis, to officiate as Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Burma Division, *vice* Major H. W. Iles, on ninety days' privilege leave. Dated 25th July.

Consequent on the mustering out of the 77th and 78th Moplah Rifles, the undermentioned Officers are struck off the strength of that regiment with effect from the date specified, and will be considered to have joined the regiments noted against their names on the following dates.

77th Moplah Rifles.—Major J. Kendall, 31st July, 18th Infantry ; Major G. M. Morris, 31st July, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas ; Major C. R. Kauntze, 31st July, 121st Pioneers ; Major A. P. How, 15th July, 80th Carnatic Infantry ; Major A. R. Nethersole, 31st March, 83rd Wallajahbad Light Infantry ; Captain F. V. L. Pritchard, 30th April, 96th Berar Infantry ; Captain C. E. S. Cox, 31st July, 67th Punjabis ; Lieutenant H. A. Morgan, 31st July, 18th Infantry ; Lieutenant F. A. Don, 30th April, 88th Carnatic Infantry ; Lieutenant J. A. D. Bell, 31st July, 96th Berar Infantry ; Lieutenant D. McL. Slater, 31st July, 11th Rajputs ; Lieutenant P. B. Jones, 15th July, 5th Light Infantry ; Lieutenant W. Leith-Ross, 31st March, 61st Prince of Wales' Own Pioneers ; 2nd-Lieutenant C. R. Cleaver, 15th July, 29th Punjabis.

78th Moplah Rifles.—Major W. E. Banbury, 30th June, 43rd Erinpura Regiment ; Major W. H. Brown, 30th June, 103rd Mahratta Light Infantry ; Major H. T. H. Hay, 30th June, 95th Russell's Infantry ; Captain G. L. Cattell, 30th June, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas ; Captain L. R. Vaughan, 30th June, 113th Infantry ; Lieutenant J. G. Faris 30th June, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas ; Lieutenant A. K. Norris, 30th June, 123rd Outram's Rifles ; Lieutenant W. Johnston, 30th June, 2nd Battalion, 10th Gurkhas ; Lieutenant F. J. H. Haughton, 30th June, 105th Mahratta Light Infantry : Lieutenant H. B. Vernon, 30th June, 27th Punjabis ; 2nd Lieutenant F. E. Welch, 30th June, 110th Mahratta Light Infantry ; 2nd Lieutenant W. R. James, 30th June, 89th Punjabis.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 21.

Captain O'Brien will be posted this winter as Deputy Commissioner Dehra Ghazi Khan, Mr. C. M. King succeeding him at Mianwali.

Col. Parsons from leave is likely to go as Commissioner to Multan in December.

STANDING COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Joseph Baptista in the chair.

The Committee considered a letter from Messrs. Kanga and Patell, solicitors, complaining of the insanitary condition of the premises known as Sidick Building on Hornby Road.

The Divisional Health Officer, in his report said :—

"The building in question is about 70 feet high and is provided with a lift which, until a few months ago, was a hydraulic one. I understand that the water to work the lift was forced up to the top of the building by means of a pump which was also employed to fill the storage tanks, ten in number, on the roof of the building. When the lift was electrified the pump was removed, and since then complaints have been made regarding the inadequate supply of water for flushing the water closets and for domestic purposes generally. The Health Officer and the Executive Engineer were kind enough to inspect the building with me last week and we found that two of the storage tanks were fairly well supplied, but that practically no water was reaching the remaining eight tanks. Mr. Hall is well acquainted with the facts of the case and will doubtless be able to suggest appropriate remedial measures for securing a good supply of water to all the storage tanks. His opinion in the matter should therefore be sought."

The Deputy Executive Engineer, Water Works, said :—"A ¾in," ferrule and 1¼in. "service pipe were sanctioned for the property, but examining the service pipe it has been found that a length of about 15 feet from the main is ¾ in. diameter only instead of 1¼ in. diameter, which reduces the quantity of water delivered and affects the pressure. The 1¼-inch pipe has two branches of the same size, one leading to the two storage tanks which always get full, and the other to the eight storage tanks at the north end of the terrace, which receive very little water owing probably to this branch pipe being choked up. The owner may therefore be asked to get this branch thoroughly cleaned through a licensed plumber. He may also be advised to replace the short length of ¾-inch pipe by 1¼-inch. diameter piping, and to enlarge the existing ¾-inch ferrule to 1-inch diameter. When these alterations are carried out the supply will be greatly improved and the cause of complaint minimised."

It was resolved to reply to the petitioners in terms of the above letters.

The Committee then adjourned.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

THE NAUGHTY NAUTCH AND THE "UNCO GUID."

"Everything is natural and everything is clean, except for the person who is afraid it isn't." Which being paraphrased, means that to the pure everything is pure, while to the purist many things are impure. These thoughts are suggested to me by the fuss which has been made in some quarters over the concert of Indian music at the Town Hall in aid of the Northcote Hindu Orphanage. An Indian songstress of a very high order of merit had kindly lent her services, and her reputation, as well as the charitable object, had drawn a very large house. But Mr. Justice Chandavarkar took dire offence at the concert being given by an Indian woman. It was an atrocity which shook his principles to their foundation. It was an open insult to the knot of immaculate Indians who have foresworn the naughty nautch, and confounding the concert with a nautch, he promptly sent in his resignation as a member of the Orphanage Committee. The prototype of Exeter Hall in Bombay has opened in full cry against nautches and nautch girls and Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who was induced to attend and patronize the concert in aid of an excellent charity, has been gently taken to task for having given it his countenance. He was delightfully unconscious of the enormity he was perpetrating, and I am not sure that after the remonstrance of the stern and unbending moralists among his friends and admirers, he is not now repenting his rashness. The Puritanical objection is, however, largely discounted by the fact that the Town Hall concert was by no means a nautch, and that it was not given by a nautch girl. Madam Goher does not belong to the class or the community from which nautch girls are drawn, and I understand that she has arrived at an age at which it is scarcely delicate to ask a lady what that age is. I should not slander her with the gratuitous supposition that because she has cultivated Indian music, and adopted it as a profession, therefore there is nothing to distinguish her from the typical nautch girl. It was very good of her to have not only lent her voice to the charity, which yielded about Rs 6,000, but she also contributed Rs. 500 to it out of her own purse. It was ungracious, not to say ungrateful, to have condemned a commendable act of charity on the assumption that the moral character of the person might not be above suspicion or reproach. It will perhaps be bad form to express the heterodox opinion, but I should not be honest to withhold it, that I do not share with Exeter Hall its holy horror of nautches and nautch girls. If I like the singing, and feel happy under its charm, it does not occur to me to demand of the person contributing to a legitimate form of pleasure, a certificate of character. I like a man of robust, healthy, morality which can walk out in the open and stand manfully the allurements which it meets on the way. The world is a strange composite of good and evil, and I should not deny myself the good, lest I might be contaminated by the evil which may not be far off. I do not much care for anæmia, ascetic, lifeless morality, walking in the narrow path of virtue, the morality that whines and winces, and shuns the pure pleasures of which the world is full, in the conscious pride and arrogance of the self-righteous. The morality, which can only thrive under a glass case, and which is so fragile and sensitive and delicate as to wither in the free air of heaven, is not such a very precious possession as its owners think it to be in all the pride of humility. It often happens that men of this type are not particularly distinguished for charity and tolerance, and such other graces of life. They may cherish the conviction that they alone, as the elect of the earth, will dwell with the angels, when they depart from this world. But the "unco guid," with their austerities and sourness, are rather dull company to the ordinary sinful man.

THE BUILDING FATALITY.

There is great disappointment in native circles over the verdict of the jury in the Dadyset Agiary Lane fatality. It did not require the examination of expert and other witnesses for days to arrive at the obvious conclusion that the victims came by their death, because they were crushed and suffocated underneath the collapsed building. When such a disaster takes place, there is a disposition on the part of the public to hang somebody. I do not think that the responsibility for the catastrophe can be directly fixed upon anybody. Landlords, as a class, simply delight in receiving rent, and raising it from time to time. They do not care so much for the comfort of their tenants, and generally leave their properties to take care of themselves. For such neglect they have to pay very heavily, when it results in rendering them shaky and unstable in the end. The Coroner might, however, have turned the evidence given before him to account by directing the attention of the jury to certain practical considerations arising out of it. He might have adverted to the necessity of a Salvage Corps in Bombay. He might have expressed an opinion as to the propriety of the Municipality organising a special staff for the discovery of tumble-down structures ; and he might have expressed a wish that it had occurred to somebody to summon the aid of soldiers and sailors for the removal of the debris. I do not think, however, that the Government or the Municipality will refrain from taking such action as they may consider necessary for the public safety, simply because the Coroner has not considered it advisable to formulate any opinion or submit any proposals. I quite admit that it is very easy to make suggestions, the difficulty of adopting which is only perceived by those whose duty is to put them in practice. The Municipal Commissioner has been requested by the Corporation to report on the disaster, and we may be sure that if any improvement is possible in the existing system, he is just the man to propose it.

WHAT IS SWARAJ ?

They must not go to the other extreme. A Hindu Pleader of Beugal was placed before a Mahomedan District Magistrate for having stated, in a public speech delivered by him, that the present year was a very auspicious one, being the fiftieth anniversary of the Indian Mutiny, and that the people should exert themselves to secure independent government. The Magistrate bound him down, under Section 108 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in large sums of money, to be of good behaviour for a year. The Pleader having appealed against the conviction, the High Court of Calcutta had no difficulty in quashing it. The Pleader was charged before the District Magistrate on the strength of the notes of his speech taken by the Police, who, it seems, are instructed to attend every political gathering of importance in the disturbed districts. I do not know if competent short-hand writers have been engaged in the Police force. Unless men trained to this work are employed by Government, it will be always very difficult to determine whether the notes have been accurately taken, and very dangerous to take action upon them. Besides, one must also make some allowance for the bias which may, even unconsciously, influence a man who has been specially engaged for the purpose of scenting sedition and peering into odd corners for objectionable utterances. In the present case the actual word used by the pleader was "Swaraj," which the note-taker had paraphrased into "independent government." This made a material difference. Swaraj is Home Rule on the lines of the self-governing British Colonies. It means, practically, independent government, but its advocates can always claim that it does not mean entire separation from the ægis and supremacy of England. Swaraj and independent government are divided in this sense by a rather thin partition ; but while the partition is there, the man who pleads for Swaraj cannot be held to be criminally liable. If the contrary view were held to be sound, the venerable president of the last National Congress, who authoritatively proclaimed this doctrine, probably as a sop to the Extremists, and the Congress which endorsed it, have committed a grave offence against the State. There is no such dearth in India of seditious, violent and inflammatory utterances as to render it necessary to haul up and convict a man on a strained and far-fetched interpretation of a term, which, with a certain class, has become a common-place of Indian politics. The judges held that Swaraj, meaning Home Rule, may be a legitimate aspiration of the people. It may be a legitimate aspiration, although, in the present circumstances of India, it is believed by many thoughtful Indians to be silly and suicidal. It would not be proper to pounce upon a man for the utterance of a political formula or an accepted war-cry. He should be brought to justice only for saying that which, however artfully and ingeniously contrived, is clearly calculated to incite disaffection, and provoke violence and disorder.

PROTECTION OF CHILDREN.

A large, imposing and influential gathering met last week at Government House, Poona, under the auspices of the Society for the Protection of Children in Western India. No work can be nobler than that undertaken by this Society ; no speeches could have been more cordial than those made at the meeting ; but in the end it came out, as a woeful anti-climax, that the funds in the hands of this Society, which has taken the whole of Western India under its kind care and protection, amounts to a paltry sum of Rs. 350! But the wants of the Society are exceedingly modest. Its present requirements can be met by a sum of Rs. 1,500, which the Secretary said would keep it going for some time to come. In view of the extensive field of operation lying before the Society, I take this to be an exceedingly inadequate sum which must confine its activities within microscopic limits. If, however, the Society does not want more for the present, it is not for an outside critic to say that they must have more. Such a Society must not, however, live from hand to mouth. At the meeting held at Government House there were present financial magnates, each of whom might have subscribed ten times the sum immediately required, without feeling his purse to be sensibly lighter.

THE POLICE OF BENGAL.

There is something rotten in the Police of Bengal which, I am afraid, has deserved the castigation inflicted upon it by the Lieutenant-Governor. Out of 284 murders no less than 128 were undetected, and of 156 cases which came before the courts, convictions were obtained in only 40 per cent. As the Lieutenant-Governor observes, the figures are in the highest degree unsatisfactory. The low percentage of convictions may be regarded as indicating a disposition on the part of the Police to hold up persons on insufficient and unsatisfactory evidence. When the Police is led to consider that its credit and honour depends upon obtaining a higher percentage of convictions, I voice the general belief of Indians when I say that it will know how to do it. On this ground, I regard with apprehension the Government Resolution which deprecates the low percentage of convictions, although the strictures passed upon the Police have been perfectly warranted by the state of affairs. It appears that the Calcutta papers had abundant reason, after all, to inveigh against the Police of Bengal.

DION.

THE GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY.

An Excellent Entertainment.

THE chief thought in the minds of them who were present at the excellent entertainment given last evening at the bungalow occupied till lately by Mr. Justice Batty, was that it is a pity amateur theatricals are so seldom arranged in Bombay. The usual excuse is that there is a lack of talent. Now that has been proved to be a fallacy, for the acting at Nepean Sea Road was as good as can be expected of any amateurs. Where professionals always have the advantage is that they have a larger stage. The amateur generally has to be content with little space and a paucity of accessories. On this occasion one of these handicaps existed, for the stage is by no means large, but the stage management is to be heartily congratulated on making so much of it and in gaining his effects by avoiding the fault of staginess. Also, we wish we knew to whom to give the credit for the thoughtful arrangement of printing the programmes on fans and so relieving the physical while regaling the mental man.

The programme consisted of two items. The first "Mrs. Hilary Regrets" is well known and a few words will suffice to recall the duologue between the winsome widow and the diffident Irish doctor whose memory in small things is of the worst. Mrs. Percival played "Blanche Hilary" and played it with great effect. Alternating between sentiment, coquetry and annoyance and back to sentiment again. She was happy in always touching the right chord without exaggeration. As "Dr. Power" Mr. A. T. Cooper was equally successful. His was by far the harder part to play, for an Irish brogue is not an easy thing to assume artistically and is still more hard to maintain under the stress of the excitement of the difficulties in which the son of Erin finds himself. As the butler Mr. Curling had nothing to do but his chance came later.

The second part of the programme was a pretty eighteenth century love story entitled, 'In the Haymarket" which might just as appropriately been given its venue around North Parade and the Pump Room at Bath. Of course there is a lady worshipped of all the world and of course her name is Lady Betty. Mr. Beverley and Mr. Wells too are names of which we seem to have heard in similar connection before. Mr. Beverley and Lord Cranford are regarded as the only possibly successful suitors for the hand of Lady Betty. But the Lady has expensive tastes and had shown both equal favour, and Beverley conceives the idea that he cannot hope to win while his rival is so much richer than he. So a duel with dice is arranged with the stakes Beverby's all against double the amount, sixteen thousand pounde,—not a very large sum perhaps, on which to marry a lady of fashions with expensive tastes—and the sole right of pretention to Lady Betty's favour. All this is learned early in the play. Mr. Wells has been called in to the mid-night contest to act as witness. His protests are of no avail and he is dragged off to choose a coat suitable for the occasion, and so the stage is left—for the entrance of Lady Betty and her companion. Before long it is evident that whichever way the duel goes the result must go one way. Lady Betty—a second Lady Ursula—hides behind a curtain, she watches the game ; hears the verdict and suddenly emerges from her retreat. Lord Cranford she forces to propose and he being quite a fascinating villain is rejected with contumely. There are other things besides money for which a woman's heart may crave and in the end, as it sometimes does in real life, love wins.

Of the actors it is hard to say which was better, Captain Holme as "Lord Cranford" or Mr. Cooper as "Mr. Beverley. The one a man, the other a fop, both entered thoroughly with the spirit of their parts and into the spirit of the period of the play. Mrs. Ashton Street played Lady Betty and played the part with a vivacity which thoroughly convinced all that the midnight gamble was not at all as mad as it may seem when regarded in cold blood. For Lady Betty, as played by Mrs. Street was distinctly a lady for whom one might risk all. Mr. Curling as Mr. Wells had an opportunity of distinguishing himself far more worthily than in the earlier piece and he fully rose to the occasion, while Mr. Compton made splendid feather-brained fop of the period. The remaining part was played by Mrs. Percival who was successful in investing it with distinct characterisation. During the evening the G. I. P. band under Mr. Mallandaine played selections which proved thoroughly acceptable.

The G. F. S. is fortunate in having such friends to help its funds and Bombay is fortunate in having such an entertainment provided last night. There were very few vacant chairs. To-night there should be very little standing room.

THE GRUESOME TRIPLE MURDER.

Sentences of Death and Transportation.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 21.

The Sessions Judge of Hanthawaddy Division, to-day sentenced Saya to be executed for murdering a husband and his wife and the unborn child of the latter which he roasted and ate. His accomplice Ko-Pyan was sentenced to transportation for life taking into consideration his youth.

FIFTY YEARS AGO.

Bombay and the Mutiny.

FORJETT'S STIRRING NARRATIVE.

THE following is Forjett's narrative referred to by us in our editorial columns, which will be read with great interest at the present day when everything connected with the great events of Fifty-seven is sure to engage attention. This story has an additional interest for us in the City of Bombay as it forms a critical episode in its history but little known hitherto :—

"Had it been possible to poll India during the time of the Mutiny, of the three hundred millions of the general population, there would have been but a very insignificant minority in favour of government by their own countrymen. Strong in this conviction, when the disasters at Meerut and Delhi were mentioned to me by Lord Elphinstone and I was instructed to be most careful and vigilant and told that it was of the utmost importance that Bombay should be kept quiet, I concluded that it was purely a military outbreak, and submitted the absolute necessity of the sepoys being carefully looked after, which duty, also the Governor desired me to undertake.

On the following day I received a letter from the Private Secretary (now Major-General Bates), telling me that it was the Governor's wish that I should call upon Brigadier General Shortt, and after doing so, to call upon his lordship. I called on the brigadier. He wished to know if had spoken to and interested the respectable members of the Mahomedan community in the preservation of order, which, he said, he had suggested to the Governor, that it was the Governor's wish it should be done, and that he and his lordship considered it a measure of vital importance. I was sorry it was so viewed by them. I was born in the country, and had lived among natives all my life. I presumed I knew more of their character and peculiarities than any European in the country. The Kazee and a few other Mahomedans of property and wealth, who had nothing to gain and much to lose in the event of a disturbance, would gladly, if they could, have aided me in the maintenance of order ; but the knowledge of my having spoken to them, and communications they would make to their co-religionists, would, within four-and-twenty hours, have created an impression throughout Bombay, that the Government and the police were in fear of the Mahomedans. Such a result would have been productive of the worst consequences. Mahomedans, moreover, are fanatics in matters of government as well as religion ; they would naturally have asked, what had they done to create apprehension ? Why this stir ? And they would say "Surely our God has put fear into the minds of the infidels. Why has he done so ? In order that we might take advantage of it. Yes ; we see in it an indication of His will." Such would have been the conclusions they would come to. If they even had not the desire to be troublesome, it would have been suggesting to them ; and the communication I was desired to make would have been productive of results the very opposite of what was anticipated, and I declined to make it. The brigadier then wished to know what I intended doing to keep Bombay quiet. I said I should remain watchful, and do all I could to prevent mischief ; that if, notwithstanding, there should be an attempt at outbreak on the part of the people, the first man who committed himself should be shot or cut down. The brigadier here remarked, "What would Sir William Yardley say to this ?" My answer was, that the Mutiny was an exceptional occurrence, and that exceptional measures to meet it would be justifiable ; that I hoped also that if there was a rise in the town, the report which conveyed the intelligence of the rise would also convey that of its suppression. I felt no want of confidence in being able, with the police, to cope with any exigency among the inhabitants ; but I stated to the brigadier my apprehensions in respect to the native military ; that I had already a spy among them, and expected in the event of there being anything in agitation within their lines, to obtain time'y intelligence of it. This annoyed the brigadier, who remarked that his own officers were quite equal to every emergency in that way. This I did not, of course, gainsay.

After this interview I proceeded to see the Governor. I felt apprehensive that his lordship might suppose I was presuming to set up my own opinion in opposition to his. Being ushered into his presence, I was asked if I had seen the brigadier. I answered in the affirmative, and stated the grounds upon which I considered the brigadier's suggestion impolitic. After listening to me, the Governor thought for a few moments, and then expressed himself satisfied that I was "perfectly right." When the disasters at Cawnpore and other places became known, which evinced that no dependence could be placed in any sepoy regiment ; and having at the same time a Mahomedan population in Bombay of more than one hundred and fifty thousand, and that, in the event of a mutiny, some ten or fifteen thousand among the people would have to be kept in check, in which case it would have been folly to trust implicitly to the fidelity of the native police, I applied to Lord Elphinstone to be allowed to incorporate into the police a body of fifty mounted Europeans, which was immediately sanctioned. A few days previous to the Moharrum, Mr. Crawford received received a letter from the Government, in which we were requested, in concert with Brigadier Shortt, to determine upon the several positions for defence in the event of a disturbance or attack, on the occasion of that festival ; and from it I was sorry to find that Government seemed to be quite under the impression that the townspeople were the only parties to be looked after. Of the loyalty of the sepoys they seemed to entertain no doubt. I saw the danger of this view. At this time my own detectives even had not been able to discover that treason was active within the sepoy lines ; but I was not satisfied that all was right. From conversations that I had previously had with the brigadier, I was aware that his impressions were very strongly in favour of sepoy fidelity ; and I foresaw that he would fall in with the view taken by Government. I therefore called upon Mr. Crawford, and repeated to him—what I had often previously stated—"that the sepoys were our only source of danger ;" that so long as they remained quiet there was not a man in the town who would dare raise his finger ; that he and I should therefore hold together, and, in the event of the brigadier being disposed to view the danger in the light in which it was placed in the Government letter, we should try and carry out our own arrangements. Mr. Crawford, however, expressed himself resolved to make no suggestion, to incur no responsib

shouldered arms and walked into the native town, the shots from the guns would prove unavailing since they could only be directed against empty sheds and bare walls: that the moment the sepoys found themselves within the native town, they would, if unopposed, spread in every direction and, joined by the scoundrels among the inhabitants, engage in pillage and devastation, which the shots from the ramparts would not check; that the body of Europeans stationed in the fort could not be brought to the scene in time, and when brought, they could not be divided into small bodies to follow the sepoys, as such a measure would be opposed to military tactics and practically dangerous. My suggestions, however, were unheeded.

I objected, too, to the arrangement of separating from the small body of about 400 European infantry we then had in Bombay, 200 men in parties of 100, and posting them, with that number of sepoys at Byculla, as, in the event of an outbreak, which would have taken place about midnight, the greater part of the Europeans would be asleep and fall an easy prey to the sepoys. One hundred of the latter would not dare to attack one-fourth that number of Europeans only; but in the event of an outbreak (which subsequent revelations proved we had narrowly escaped on the last night of the Mohorrum), nothing would have prevented the sepoys from quietly loading their guns and taking a cowardly advantage of the unguarded moments of the Europeans, and firing into them. This would have brought down three-fourths of the Europeans, and the rest, panic-stricken under a sudden and unexpected attack—since European soldiers, travelling under a perfect consciousness of danger in Abyssinia, were not exempt from it; and Sir William Harris, I said, had been heard to say that, but for the presence of mind he displayed, and the instincts of military habit in the soldier, the attack in question would have proved imminently perilous.

Not even this, nor anything I could urge in deprecation of dividing troops into small detachments, proved of any avail. One point, however, I strenuously maintained, and was determined to carry, and that was, that the Government suggestion to station detachments of native troops in the town on the last night and day of Mohorrum should not be attended to, and this only was conceded by the brigadier and the senior magistrate.

As a last resource I penned the following protest, and placed it in the hands of a Private Secretary, for the information of the Governor:—

"I beg that I may not be deemed presumptuous in taking the liberty to observe that, from the tenor of the Government letter lately addressed to Mr. Crawford, the apprehension of an outbreak would seem to be entertained entirely with reference to the townspeople. There has not been yet—widespread as the revolts in the North-West and elsewhere have been—a single instance in which the populace of a town or other place have taken the initiative in rising against their rulers. In every case the example was set them by the military.

"Up to the present moment I am strong in hope that the native regiments in Bombay are staunch; from what has taken place at Dinapore, and within our own limits at Kolaphur, I am humbly of opinion that, in our preservation of peace during the ensuing Mohorrum, it would be wise to direct some portion of our attention to the sepoy regiments.

The loyal conduct, when the Mutiny first broke out, of one of the regiments at Dinapore, in marching out and fighting and routing a large body of mutineers, is matter of record; and as regards the regiment at Kolaphur, it was only a couple of days previously that an officer belonging to it wrote to a friend in Bombay that it was staunch to a man. In both instances the rise was, notwithstanding, most sudden, and certainly most unaccountable, as regards the very slender hope there could have existed of such an attempt being made with impunity.

"In the North-West, the revolt is supposed to have been owing to the Brahmins and Mussulmans, of whom the regiments in that province were almost entirely composed. The Bombay Army was supposed to be free from danger from the preponderance in it of other classes, especially the Konkanee Mharattas. Singularly, this very class formed the majority of those who have rebelled at Kolaphur.

"Under these circumstances, I hope that I may be pardoned in pointing to the native regiments in Bombay as a possible element of danger, especially when reports are in circulation in the bazaars that Cawnpore has been recaptured by the rebels, and that General Havelock and his forces have been cut up.

"I beg again to add that up to the present time I have no reason to think the native regiments in Bombay to be otherwise than staunch; but passing events point to the necessity of adopting all possible precaution; and hence I very humbly but strenuously deprecate the mixing together of European and native soldiers during the Mohorrum at any point where the stationing of troops may be deemed necessary.

"I have no reason for supposing that the native soldiery would take advantage of the unguarded moments of the Europeans, and commence the work of destruction upon them; but, at the same time, we have no grounds for resting any positive assurance that they would not do so. For this reason I would deprecate their being stationed together, and pray also that the native soldiers be kept out of the town on the last night and day of the Mohorrum.

"The Mohorrum, if I am not mistaken, is viewed as a festival peculiarly Mahomedan. The Hindu votaries of the false prophet on the occasion, I have no hesitation in stating, form a larger proportion than the Mahomedan classes, and after hearing the *Fatia* repeated, and being invested with the fakeer's thread, a Hindu becomes in feeling, under the excitement of the festival, as much a Mussulman as any follower of Mahomed, and is quite as much carried away by the belief that he is bound to do honour to the prophet, and would as freely join in any excess, led on by the cry of Deen, as any Mahomedan. It is notorious that most Hindu sepoys become fakeers during the Mohorrum."

With the above document I submitted also the following, containing the suggestions I made to the brigadier:—

"The arrangements which I would very respectfully beg to submit for consideration are—

"That of the European troops in Bombay the whole of the infantry, and of artillery as many as may be required to man four or six guns, with that number of guns, be posted at the Esplanade, opposite Crawford Market, where they can be accommodated in tents.

That the order issued to this body of troops be, that they hold themselves in readiness, with guns loaded, to move into the town at a moment's notice, to quell any disturbance that may take place.

"That the native regiments be paid the compliment of being ordered to hold themselves in readiness." (This I suggested, as the Brigadier said he was "decidedly averse to any slur being put upon the sepoys.")

"Thus the European troops would be present, ostensibly for the purpose of marching in the town, while in reality they would be there as a check upon the sepoys; this, of course, need not be made public.

"The parts of the town densely populated by Mahomedans are those marked BB on the map; and in the event of any outbreak, of which the probability is indeed most remote, it will be more convenient for the European troops to reach those spots from the ground marked A than it would be from either of the places marked CC selected by the Brigadier, under the suggestion of Government, for stationing two guns and 100 Europeans and 100 native soldiers at each.

"The above points, as well as the remaining ones, can be more effectually guarded by fifty European sailors at each point."

The above particulars were stated in a letter to Mr. P. W. Le Geyt, who was then at Calcutta as Legislative Member of the Council of the Governor-General, with the object of ascertaining the opinion of General Sir James Outram on the merits of the plan proposed by me and that carried out by the brigadier. Mr. Le Geyt's answer forms the Appendix C. Before despatching my letter to Mr. Le Geyt, however, I thought I should send it for perusal to Major-General Bates, who was then Private Secretary to Lord Elphinstone. The following was the reply:—

"My Dear Mr. Forjett,— As the letter you have sent for my perusal is a private one to Mr. Le Geyt, you can, of course, state in it your own view of what occurred in Bombay during the *Bakri Eed* and *Mohurrum*. In the meeting, however, I think I ought to tell [illegible] I believe that Brigadier Shortt was quite right in posting the detachments of Europeans, [illegible] the point marked in your plan.

(To be continued.)

We have also Sirdar Khan Bahadur Hoshang Jamasji, C.I.E., High Priest of the Parsees in the Deccan, [illegible] ill in Poona with paralytic stroke. He had the same stroke last year.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE WOOING OF LILAC.

BY

T. W. HANSHEW,

Author of "The World's Finger," "The Mallisen Mystery," "Her Double Life," &c., &c.

CHAPTER X.

In the late afternoon Lady Hammerton arrived, driving up to the cottage in the cab which Beltran had sent to the station to await her arrival, and appearing upon the scene in time to surprise the entire party taking tea in the garden.

A belle and beauty in her girlhood, Lady Hammerton at the age of thirty-five, blessed with unlimited, or practically unlimited, riches (for she could not spend her income if she tried), was a belle and beauty still; but her belledom was in a sphere that did not countenance Mrs. Clayton-Conway, nor the doings of Mrs. Clayton-Conway's particular set.

A clean-souled, clean-minded, clean-living English gentlewoman, smiling, radiant, lovely, she was the very antipodes of the ultra smart lady who bought her frocks and her complexion alike in Paris whom she found pouring tea as she entered the garden.

Her back stiffened a trifle as she took in the picture and, over the narrow breadth of the grass plot, called by courtesy "the lawn," her eyes sought those of her brother and met them in a look of shocked surprise.

"Tom, I am amazed at you," she said in a low tone of voice, as Beltran rose and advanced to meet her. "You surely haven't brought your ward—(and fancy you having a ward: an irresponsible dried-up-old bachelor like you!)—but you surely haven't brought the girl into contact with that woman?"

"That woman," as you so aptly term her, has forced herself into contact with us," replied Beltran in the same guarded tone. "That's why I sent for you, Olivia. I want the girl taken away where Mrs. Clayton-Conway will never have the chance of showing her face. Of course, you can't take her wholly out of Wayve's way—he goes everywhere. I only wish you could. No need to tell you anything—you know him. The girl is worth £40,000 in her own right, and she is as pure as crystal and as lovely as a flower. Her name is Lilac; she's my old friend, Harry Melrose's daughter. You'll love her, Olivia; everybody does."

Lady Hammerton arched her brows a little and looked at him.

"So I perceive," she said drily. "Do let me see her; she must be a marvel. But, Tom, dear, I just happened to think, whatever am I to do with Wee Willie the Winkie?"—(Wee Willie Winkie or, in other words, Sir William Hammerton, Bart., was her ladyship's stepson, and had arrived at the respectable age of sixteen).

"Oh, is he with you?" said Beltran.

"With me? Of course, he is. You know as well as I do that he won't let me travel ten miles without him. Says he's the head of the family, and that it's his duty to look after the womenfolk of it—(He's so like his father in that)—and as I happen to represent all the womenfolk the family boasts—voila tout! I don't like him to come into contact with anyone of the Clayton-Conway class, and he really ought to come in—or rather out—and be introduced to Miss Melrose."

"So he seem to think himself," said Beltran, glancing up as a huge ball of a boy—so fat that his cheeks fairly hung over—came along the garden path and round the angle of the house. "Hullo, Wee Willie, is that you, old chap?"

"Yes, of course, it is!" returned the fat boy, coming forward, the very essence of good nature, and putting a hand like a bundle of sausages into Beltran's palm. "You didn't expect I'd let the mater travel alone, did you? You know how helpless women are without a man about to look after them and all that sort of thing. Crumbs! What a ripping pretty girl!"

It was Lilac. Hitherto, Mrs. Clayton-Conway's elaborate toilette and la ge picture hat completely screened her from view, but now, as Sir Harold Wayve rose to go forward and greet Lady Hammerton and Mrs. Clayton-Canway made room for him to pass, Beltran's ward came into full view of Beltran's sister and her stepson.

"So glad to see you, Olivia. Hullo, Midget, you in the wake as usual?" said Sir. Harold. "Oh, by the way, let me have the pleasure of introducing Mrs. Clayton-Conway, Olivia. You must know the Clayton-Conways—they have a place near yours in Scotland."

"So I have heard," said Lady Hammerton quietly, as she looked over Mrs. Clayton-Conway's head and followed the direction of a flying pigeon. The next moment, however, her eyes were down to earth again, for Beltran had tactfully whisked forward Lilac and was introducing her.

Lady Hammerton looked, and Harry Melrose's daughter took her fancy out of hand. Perhaps there was a reason for it other than the loveliness and the simple charm of the girl herself, for Lady Hammerton had always liked Harry Melrose—happy, heroic, handsome Harry Melrose, who had given up everything for a woman's sake and gone out to America all those years ago.

"My dear, I am glad to know you. I knew your father very well indeed, didn't I, Tom?" she said as she took both Lilac's hands in hers and smiled into the fresh girlish face. "You have his very eyes over again, hasn't she, Tom? Or haven't you noticed it?"

"I'm afraid I haven't," said Beltran. "I'm afraid I can't remember just what Harry's eyes were like, Olivia. It takes you womenkind to notice details."

"And to remember," supplemented Lady Hammerton with something singularly sweet and pathetic in the expression of her eyes and smile. "I think that you and I are going to be the best of friends, dear. What did Tom call you? Lilac! What a quaint the pretty name, and how exactly it seems to suit you. I shall call you Lilac, too, and I want you to come and pay me a long, long visit. I have come to fetch you if you will."

"Indeed, yes," said Lilac impulsively. "I wish very much to go away from here as speedily as possible—Mr. Beltran will tell you why—and I have my trunks all packed and ready. Felicity Maud and I set about that as soon as we heard you were coming; so if I shan't be too much trouble—"

"Trouble! You—you'll be a delight, Miss Melrose," put in Wee Willie Winkie blushing all over his face. "It's all right, Uncle Tom, don't you worry I'll look after her. And see here, mater; hadn't we better give a dance or two, just to bring Miss Melrose out? We've been dull as ditch water this season. And I say! We must stop over in London for a day or two before going on to the Towers—I want to consult with the tailor."

"What! going to blossom out, Winkie?" said Sir Harold derisively. "Better try my tailor; he's a clinker for broad-cloth. Shall I give you the address?"

"No, thanks; I'm not taking any risks," retorted Wee Willie Winkie with a murderous look. "I say, Miss Melrose, how long do you think you'll be before you're ready to start?"

"Oh, not more than half an hour at most."

"All right. By the way, Uncle Tom, can I have a word with you in private?"

Beltran acquiesced by making his excuses and walking away with him to the other end of the garden.

"Well," he said; "What is it, Winkie?"

"Where's the nearest flower shop? and where can I get a messenger to go there and be back again inside of half an hour?" queried Wee Willie. "I suppose it's too late in the season to get Lilacs, isn't it?"

"I fancy it is. Why?"

"Oh, nothing; only that they'd be more appropriate. But roses will do, I suppose. Women always like roses, don't they? Look here, will you do me a favour? Just find a messenger and send him off to the nearest flower shop for me. Here's a sovereign. Tell him to get the handsomest bunch of roses that can be had for money, and to bring it back here and put it in the cab with my compliments. Of course, you know, I'll have to get another cab and go on ahead to attend to engaging the railway carriage and all that sort of thing."

"What! and leave the mater? That's hardly like you, Winkie," said Beltran, hiding a smile.

"Oh, that's all right; the mater's sensible. She knows how to take care of herself. And besides, she'll understand. A fellow can't ride in a cab with a single girl, you know."

"Oh, I see! Then the bunch of roses is to remind her that, though absent, you are still with her in spirit. What a thoughtful beggar you are, Winkie."

"The flowers are for Miss Melrose," replied Wee Willie, with a withering glance. "I never knew you to be dense before, Uncle Tom. Great Scot! a man doesn't send roses with his compliments to his mother, does he?"

"No; I suppose not. Very well; I'll attend to it," said Beltran—and then he went behind the furze bushes and sat down on the grass and shook.

"How clever of you, Tom," said Lady Hammerton, when Beltran found an opportunity to tell her of that little arrangement with Felicity Maud. "I quite understand. Lilac would not have been willing to be whisked off at once if her sympathies had not been played upon, and to explain to her why she should go and should see no more of that odious Clayton-Conway woman is quite out of the question. And so Felicity Maud was called in. It was really very clever of you, and I will take the girl with us as you suggest. Of course, she isn't at all suited for the post of ladies' maid, but I'll get over that somehow, and as soon as the London season begins I'll bring Lilac up, open my town house, give some entertainments and introduce her generally. I suppose we shall see something of you then, if not before. You ought to visit us occasionally (although I suppose you won't; you are so eaten up with those absurd lectures and things of yours.) But you really ought to; she's your ward, you know."

"Yes; I know," admitted Beltran. "But she's in good, safe hands with you, and she won't have time to think about me. She'll see plenty of people nearer her own age than I am, and she won't miss me. Perhaps I will come sometimes. But I'm not much of a hand for gay society, you know, Olivia. I'm a bit stale and settled in my ways, my books, are good company, and, well, it's hard to teach an old dog new tricks, you know."

"Yes; I suppose it is. But do you know that when I first came here I actually fancied—but there! it's too absurd to mention. I'll do my duty by you and by Lilac to the best of my ability, Tom. I suppose you wouldn't object to having her taken off your hands if there should come a change to marry her advantageously and happily?"

"No," said Beltran gloomily. "Of course, I shouldn't object; I've no right to for one thing, and for another—but there isn't any other; only to keep her clear of Wayve and his kind. She's pretty sure to prove a social success—her money would do that for her, without her beauty—and I hope you'll see, Olivia, that she doesn't fall into unworthy hands."

"I know it won't," said Beltran, and dropped the subject.

Ten minutes later, he had seen Felicity Maud despatched to the station in company with the luggage, and had said good-bye to Lilac and Lady Hammerton and the hopes of yesterday and was standing at the cottage gate, the hopelessness of to-day crowding in upon him, and with fixed eyes watching the cab that was speeding down the road and vanishing into the dusk of the leafy distance.

He waited until it had passed entirely out of sight, and there was nothing but the green arch of the trees and the brown dust of the road on one side, and the gleam of the river on the other, and then put on the hat he had all along held in his hand and softly closed the gate behind him.

"And after this the Deluge," he said, and walked away quietly.

(To be continued.)

A WARNING FROM COL. BANNERMAN.

Possibilities of Sleeping Sickness in Bombay.

BEWARE OF THE BITING FLEAS.

The following is a summary of a very interesting and instructive lecture delivered last evening at the F. C. Institute, under the auspices of the Bombay Sanitary Association, by Colonel W. B. Bannerman, M. D., I. M. S., Director-in-Chief, Plague Research Laboratory, on "Sleeping Sickness and its Danger to Bombay," when Colonel H. P. Dimmock presided.

The reason why the lecturer chose "Sleeping Sickness" as his theme was that of late years the disease had advanced very much from its original seat which was West Coast of Africa right across the Continent to Uganda which is connected with the East Coast by railway to Mombasa. The greater part of the trade of Uganda was in the hands of the Bombay people, mostly Khojas, who often travelled between Bombay and Uganda. Around the north of Lake Victoria, about 50 to 70 per cent of the people were suffering from the sleeping sickness, and it was but natural that the Bombay people trading with them would get the disease from them, import it with them into Bombay and spread it here. Now the problem was, Would the sleeping sickness catch hold of Bombay or not? The lecturer was afraid it would, if proper precautionary measures would not be resorted to. The sleeping sickness was a modern disease. The earliest account of the disease was written in 1803 by Dr. Winterbottom, which was about a peculiar disease amongst the people of Siera Leone then, which now came to be recognized as the sleeping sickness. There were various other records of the sleeping sickness which was years ago introduced first into the West Indies by slaves imported there from the west coast of Africa. Most strange to notice was that the children of those slaves born in the West Indies never developed the disease. That disease was always imported. In that fact one may find some consolation for Bombay. The sleeping sickness was introduced into East Africa by the Emam Pasha Relief Expedition in about 1883. Anyhow the first case of the sleeping sickness occurred in Uganda about April of 1901. The lecturer then referred to the various reports on the subject by Dr. Cook, Medical Missionary of the C. M. S. Society, by Colonels Bruce, R. A. M. C., Drs. Forde and Dutton and others. Dr. Casterlain, now Professor of Pathology at Colombo, had first discovered trypanosomes in the fluid round the spine and in the blood of several patients suffering from sleeping sickness. But he believed them to be insignificant. He had discovered in many of the sleeping sickness cases the same diplococcus, that the Portuguese Sleeping Sickness Commission had previously discovered in West Africa. When Colonel Bruce heard of these discoveries he jumped to the conclusion that the trypanosomes were the cause of the sleeping sickness and not diplococcus. His theory was that the former was conveyed from one animal to another by means of proboscis of the biting fleas, and this theory was supported by seventy per cent. of the sleeping sickness cases examined by Dr. Casterlain. Colonel Bruce's Commission finally decided by experiments on monkeys that trypanosomes were merely the first stage in sleeping sickness and that the symptoms of the disease supervened when trypanosomes made their way into the spinal cord and that the disease spread from one man to another by means of the biting fleas. It was likely that sleeping sickness might spread if imported into Bombay; and it was sure to be imported some day or other. But the question was, Would it spread when once imported? The answer to this naturally depended on whether there were any biting fleas in Bombay, capable of transferring the parasites from one man to another. No one could tell them yet whether there were any tsetse-fly in India. The entomologists in India knew very little about the biting fleas of Bombay. From personal investigations, the lecturer had discovered that the stomoxys were plentiful in Bombay. These stomoxys were the near relatives of the tsetse-fly. They had in Bombay the animal disease called surra which caused great destruction of horse and cattle. Surra was spread through the medium of the biting fleas. From the miscroscopic examination it appeared that stomoxys were quite able to [illegible] the parasites of sleeping sickness from one man to another. The Government of Bombay, being made aware of this fact, had ordered that all people returning from East Africa should be examined carefully to see whether they had any signs of the sleeping sickness on them before they could be allowed to land. One of the earliest signs of the sickness was the enlargement of the glands of the neck.

The lecture was illustrated by magic lantern slides. On the proposition of Dr. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, hearty votes of thanks were accorded to Colonels Dimmock and Bannerman.

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SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Horses Struck out.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 21.

The following horses are struck out for to-morrow's closed meeting:—

HURDLE PLATE.—Coriolan and Loddon.

HORSE WELTER PLATE.—The Gander, Goodwin, Dalemole, Little Brittain, Cocos and Umutbee.

ARAB WELTER PLATE.—Adjutant and Whirlwind.

NOVICE PLATE.—Wareed, Whistling Rufus, King, Anchor and Bridegroom.

ARAB POLO PONY PLATE.—Ujjain, Ring Master, Hermes and Sir Pertab.

HORSES LEFT IN.

HURDLE PLATE.—1½ miles:—Umutbee, 12st 8lbs Lone Hand 10st 5lbs, Refuge Bay 11st 12lbs, Rosse 10st 9lbs, Goodwin 10st, Senator 11st 10lbs, The Mashem 10st 7lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

ARAB WELTER PLATE.—1 mile:—Let Go 11st 4lbs, Deenar 10st 6lbs, Young Lomond 9st 12lbs, Multiform 10st 12lbs, Sheik 10st 3lbs, Rocksalt 9st 9lbs, Betty 10st 9lbs, Court Martial 10st 2lbs, Pluto 9st. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

HORSE WELTER PLATE.—6 furlongs:—Projecture 12st 10lbs, Rosa 10st 8lbs, Lone Hand 9st 10lbs, The Earl 10st 3lbs, White Heather 10st 2lbs, Coriolan 8st 12lbs, King's Mirror 9st 13lbs, Curfew 9st 12lbs. Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 3lbs.

PONY PLATE.—6 furlongs:—Gladstone 11st 13lbs, Welcome Jane 10st 9lbs, Eminent 9st 8lbs, Daphne 11st 4lbs, Sharavogue 10st 4lbs, Fortunatus 11st 11lb, Tete-a-Tete 10st 2lbs.

ARAB POLO PONY PLATE.—3 furlongs:—Indian Prince, Retreat, Ptarmigan, Wordie Major, Ramsah, Koregoan, Rose, Poulard, Tantry, Lamington.

NOVICE PLATE.—About 5 furlongs:—Retreat, Malaun, Wordie Major and Kagal.

ALL POLO PONY PLATE.—3 furlongs:—Blonde, Brunette, Noble Lady, Dandelion, Polly Hall, Lucinda, Kathleen, Roany, Marguerite and Surprise.

SATURDAY FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

Handicaps.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 21.

The following are the handicaps for Saturdays Fifth Extra Meeting:—

HADAPSUR PLATE.—7 furlongs:—Tschreet 9st 12lbs, Bay Middleton 9st 7lbs, Young Cardigan 8st 13lbs, Nooman 8st 8lbs, Eed 8st 7lbs, Ashroff 8st 7lbs, Commander 8st 6lbs, False Start 8st 4lbs, Moonib Pasha 8st 1lb, Sir Jamal 8st 1lb, Zurriff 8st, Antica 7st 13lbs, Buzban 7st 9lbs, Caravan 7st 8lbs, Court Martial 7st 7lbs, Mumbra 7st 6lbs, Salaanic 7st 2lbs, Adham-Gat-12lb, Advocate General 6st 7lbs.

Top weight not accepting weights to be raised 4lbs.

Forfeits are due at 6 p.m., to-morrow.

RICHARDSON FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

Royal Scots vs. Corporals, East Lancs.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 21.

The third game in connection with the Richardson Football Tournadient was played this afternoon on the Ghorpuri football ground when the Royal Scots team from Poonbay met the Corporals team of East Lance. More than usual interest was evinced in this game as those interested in football expected to see the crack regimental team of the Scots figuring on the field. The large number of spectators present, however, met with disappointment as it was soon whispered when players took the field that the Scots were represented by their reserves, the regimental team being at Simla. Anyway it was a well contested game. In the first half the Scots shot in a goal and though the Corporals tried hard to equalize they failed. In the second half some smart onslaughts were made by both the teams but without further result. The game thus ended as follows:—

Royal Scots	1 Goal
The Corporals, East Lancs	Nil

HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.

Dewar Challenge Shield.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 21.

The Dewar Challenge Shield Hockey Tournament at Jhansi has been fixed this year for the week beginning on the 25th of November. The tournament is open to teams from Nowgong, Saugor, Agra, Lucknow, Allahabad, Jubbulpore, and Mhow, drawn from the Indian Army, Gymkhana, and other recognised Clubs, British Troops excepted. The winners hold the shield for the year and receive a Cup in addition.

A good entry is anticipated.

BANGALORE HORSE SHOW.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, AUGUST 21.

The Horse Show continued to-day with the following results.

JUMPING: Sergt Parker of G Battery, R. H. A. 1; Sergt. Helgh of 11th Hussars 2; Lance-Corpl Mason of 14th Hussars, 3. Judge—Colonel Sheele.

POLO PONIES—English and Colonial: Mr. A. S. Ainley's Crazy Jane 1; Captain J. B. Walker's Tarcoola 2; Mr. G. K. M. Mason's Kismet 3. Judges—Major Irvine, I. M. S., Major Templer and Major Jones.

POLO PONIES—English and Colonial:—Light Weights:—The Yuvaraj of Mysore's Lockaley 1; Major R. H. Raye's Bushranger 2; Mr. A. L. A-hley's The Girl 3. Judges—Major Irvine, Major Jones and Captain Nicol.

ARAB AND COUNTRY BRED PONIES.—The Yuvaraj of Mysore's Dauntless 1; Capt Heyland's St. Martin 2; Colonel Connolly's Manser 3. Judges—Major Jones, Major Templer and Captain Nicol.

THOROUGH-BRED HORSES.—The Hon. Mr. A. A. Apcar's Fitzgrafton 1; Mr. O. M. D. Bell's Mount Dane 2. Judges—Major Hayes and Mr. H. Wishart.

FOOTBALL.

As stated yesterday, there are to be no Harwood League games till after the Rugby Tournament. The one yesterday was a friendly between the Bombay Gymkhana whose eleven was made up by the inclusion of Hotz and Lay of the Rovers and Y. M. C. A. It was a close game and in the first half, the Y. M. C. A., a man short, the Gymkhana scored twice. Once through Kennedy and once through Carroll, a nice angular shot. In the second half the Y. M. C. A. found an eleventh man who went in goal in "mufti" and scored soon after half time, and should have equalised.

For some time now we shall have nothing but Rugby.

The increased accommodation for the Tournaments has been arranged, spectators yesterday availing themselves of this superior point of vantage. Fifteen teams have entered for the Rovers' Tournament, nineteen at least are expected.

BOMBAY MUD SPORTS.

We are asked to announce that at the last moment the arrangements for the Mud Sports which were to have been held on the Back Bay Sands yesterday afternoon, have fallen through and the meeting will not be held.

HONGKONG HOTEL COLLAPSE.

Chinese Workmen Entombed.

THREE KILLED; MANY INJURED.

Shortly before six o'clock on August 1st, part of the Hongkong Hotel Buildings collapsed suddenly, and involved in the ruin the loss of several Chinese lives and the serious injury of others. There is a deep well with in the building between two sections of the hotel overlooking Queen's Road Central. Around this lighting area are bedrooms and wide verandahs which permit of access to the apartments and it was immediately opposite this section, at that portion where the Hotel towers above the older structure, that the collapse occurred. The entire range of gallery extending the length of five bedrooms, to the corridor, and embracing three alleyways and a bedroom crashed downwards without the slightest warning.

For some days workmen had been engaged repairing one of the bedrooms—the one that was involved in the ruin, it is said—and the engine-house, but to neither of these causes can the accident be attributed. The joists were snapped short close with the walls, leaving nothing standing but the bare structure which faces the Central thoroughfare.

At the hour the accident occurred, Queen's Road was crowded, and a cry of alarm arose as the street was enveloped in dust. As the cloud of dust began to settle, the body of a Chinaman could be seen lying over the fanlight, and half-a-dozen Europeans at once smashed the windows, squeezed through the crevices, and after the utmost exertions, in the course of which one gentleman was hurt by a falling boulder, managed to get the body to the ground. The body was a fearful mass of bruises, and death must have been instantaneous. Another body was lifted from the heap of *debris* into the hotel. Two others could be seen wedged between masses of masonry, and plankings.

The Fire Brigade life escape was quickly on the scene, and a policeman brought a little girl down from a most precarious position; the child was fortunately uninjured. Then a band of police and firemen began to work strenuously removing the heaped up rubbish, in order to discover whether there were others buried, but at the time we write no further discoveries had been made. The police are working by lamps, trying to get at the bodies of Chinese which, we were told, can be seen crushed between the fallen stonework.

It is said that Captain T. Hall, one of the Hotel guests, whose apartment adjoined the fallen structure, had to be rescued, his verandah having disappeared. None of the other guests was in danger. Many suffered from shock and had to be treated. Two Europeans were found sitting quietly in their rooms when the rescuers came and calmly asked if it was their turn now to be saved.

From the second floor balcony of the hotel a plain view of the ruins could be obtained. That section of the old building on the Queen's Road which was at one time used as bedrooms, but had to be vacated to allow of repairs being carried on, was no more—an open space, was left—the shell of the building alone stood. The front wall, half of which had fallen, remained, but that was bulging out dangerously and fears were entertained of it to the collapsing at any moment. On the verandah no one had a minute to spare. Drs. Harston, Stedman and Marriott, civilians, hotel employees and firemen laboured unceasingly, fighting hard with nothing but their hands—the firemen had their hatchets—shifting the tons of *debris*, which choked the building, endeavouring to extricate the unfortunate men imprisoned therein. After a hard task, which proved successful a Chinese lad about seventeen years of age, was hauled to the balcony. He was followed by two other natives, who were extensively injured their wounds being such that their lives have been despaired of. Portion by portion pieces of timber, doors, wooden partitions and other obstructions were removed from over him and thrown into the street, but there was yet other heavy material to be got out before the unlucky Chinamen could be removed, and here the rescuers met with the utmost difficulty, for they feared that unless the *debris* was handled slowly and cautiously it would collapse further and take the men down with it. Ultimately the men were extricated, but so seriously injured that little hope is left of their recovery.

HYDERABAD NEWS AND NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, DECCAN, AUGUST 21.

THE P. W. DEPARTMENT.

As a result of the alterations that have been made, Mr. Fazl Muraj took charge to-day of the office of Public Works Secretary.

JALNA REFORMATORY SCHOOL.

The Reformatory School for Juvenile Prisoners started at Jalna a few months ago bids fair to be a useful institution. It has been a long felt want. Mr. A. C. Hankin, Inspector General of Police and Jails, who is solely responsible for its existence, having drawn the attention of the Government to the necessity for such an institution to avert the danger of juvenile offenders being mixed up with old and hardened criminals in the jails. All boys convicted of any offence within these Dominions will now be sent to it, and will be taught and trained in the various arts and industries, to enable them on liberation to earn an honest living. Jalna is a convenient and suitable place for such an institution in various ways, being a busy centre for the cotton and other industries.

LEPER PRISONS.

Along with the Reformatory School, a separate institution has been established by the orders of Government at Jalna for the housing of Leper prisoners. This is an entirely separate establishment, to which all leper-convicts are to be sent. The number of such is comparatively more here than elsewhere, and the danger of introducing them into jails amongst healthy prisoners cannot be too much deprecated or avoided.

CITY WATER-WORKS.

His Highness' Government has granted a loan of Rs. 42,000 to the City Water-Works, for improving the filter-beds of the Hussain Sagar Tank.

GAME LAWS.

Owing to the severity of the present Game Rules, a good deal of mischief is said to be perpetrated by man-eater tigers and other wild animals in the districts, and the ryots are unable to do anything to protect life and property. Many petitions have been received by Government from the ryots of the Nirmal district, amongst others. A Committee has therefore been formed to revise the Game Laws and to submit a report at an early date, so that steps may be taken to afford the necessary relief.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

THE GROUNDNUT CROP IN BOMBAY.

The total reported area under Groundnut 49,000 acres—31,000 acres in British Territory and 18,000 acres in Native States—22 per cent. over quinquennial average of corresponding forecasts, but 15 per cent. in defect of last year's area. Decrease general in British districts and attributed to deficiency of early rains. Sowings commenced normally in beginning of June, but owing to prolonged break in latter part of July most early were retarded and the later young crop partially withered and had to be helped by irrigation. Sowings resumed after rain in July not finished in places owing to incessant rain. Crop progressing fairly well everywhere.

Outturn on average of the five years ending 1905-06 the area under Groundnut in the British Territory included in this forecast has represented some 18·9 per cent. of the total area under the crop in British India.

(Estimates up to 5th August.)

Floriline.—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush produces a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleans the teeth from all parasites or impurities, renders the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the breath a peculiar, pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the mouth. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. The Floriline Tooth Powder being prepared in Lazy of Honey and yields a soft abrasion to the teeth and gum producing perfect cleanness of the skin. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale depot, 33, Kensington Road, London, England.

POLICE COURT.

CHARGE AGAINST A HOUSEOWNER.

The New Drains.

At the Mazagon Police Court, Bombay, Mr. P. H. Dastur has disposed of the case in which the Municipal Commissioner prosecuted Mr. Bhimrao Atmaram for not complying with a requisition to do certain works in connection with the drains in his house in Girgaum Road. Mr. Dunlop of Messrs Crawford, Brown and Co., Solicitors, appeared for the Municipality; while Mr Ferreira of Messrs. Daphtari, Ferreira and Diwan, Solicitors, defended the accused.

The Magistrate in giving his decision said that this was a requisition, under Section 257 (i) (a) of the Municipal Act, calling upon the owner of house No. 23, situated at Girgaum, to construct the necessary inspection chambers, to provide sewer, traps, to raise his gutters ten inches above the road level, to provide channels in their centre, and to provide jump-weir arrangements to the old existing drains. The requisition had not been complied with. The question was whether the accused was liable under Section 471 of the Act for failure to comply with this notice. The Commissioner had been authorised by Section 257 to make this requisition, only if he found on examination of the existing drains that they were not in good order or condition. By "good order" and "good condition" was meant that the masonry and other works of the drains must be entire and not broken. The first point to be determined was, therefore, whether when this requisition was made the old drains were found in good order and good condition, or otherwise. Mr. Dunlop, who appeared for the Municipality, wanted the Court to assume that it was not in good order or condition, because the requisition said so; and he applied Section 482 of the Act by analogy to 11th Section also. But the words in Section 482 expressly limited its applicability to the Commissioner's consent, approval, declaration, opinion or satisfaction, and it could not be interpreted so as to apply to a case where other specific facts were to be proved by the Commissioner. Under Section 257, the Commissioner must find, as a matter of fact, that the drain was not in good order or condition; and as this was a question of fact, it must be proved as any other facts in a case, by evidence, and witnesses should be examined to prove or disprove it. Ramchandra Waman, the Drainage Inspector, gave evidence for the Municipality to prove that the drains, when he examined them, were not in good condition, and Gangadhar Sadashive Gokhale and Yeshwant Sanagiri had been examined to contradict him. From Ramchandra's evidence, especially in cross-examination, his Worship found, however, that this notice was issued to the accused, because the Municipality had decided to alter all the old drains in the city and have inspection-chambers and jump-weir arrangements provided for them, which was not necessary formerly. His evidence on this point was that, at his last inspection, he found no jump-weir arrangements and no sewer to the accused's drains and that the paving of the house-gully was lower than the road level and had no centre channel. If so, they did not show that the old drains were not in good condition and in good order, but that something new was to be done to alter and improve them; necessarily, therefore, Section 257 did not apply to this case. But Section 231 would, in his Worship's opinion, apply. Again, it was very curious that when the first notice was given in November and the second in June,—if they were bona-fide given after inspection, for making good the defects in the old drains—they should have been worded in exactly the same terms and order, showing that the condition of the drains was the same in November as in June, and that there was no further deterioration or change. The admissions made by the witness in his cross-examination by Mr. Ferreira were also very significant. He said that their general instructions were that, where there were no inspection-chambers or jump-weir arrangements, to provide for them, and that it was since two years they had been making such requisitions and that all the houses, except a few up to Money School in his district, had been served with such notices. This made it very clear that the present notice was given on the 2nd June to compel the owner of the house to provide inspection chambers and jump-weir arrangements according to the general scheme, and not because of any defect found in the existing drains, and his Worship could not, therefore, hold that this notice was properly given under Section 252 which required as a condition the precedent that the drain must be in either a broken condition or in bad working order. The two witnesses for the defence, one of whom was a medical gentleman living on the premises proved that the drains were entire and

BY THE WAY.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

The British Association is meeting at Leicester for the first time since, in 1831, the Association was inaugurated at York as a result of a letter from Sir David Brewster to the Secretary of the York Philosophical Society suggesting the desirability of establishing "a British Association of men of science similar to that which has existed for eight years in Germany, and now patronised by the most powerful sovereigns in that part of Europe." At the York meeting the "objects of the Association," which have suffered little change in seventy-six years were adopted in these terms: "To give stronger impulse and a more systematic direction to scientific inquiry, to promote the intercourse of scientists in different parts of the British Empire with one another and with foreign Philosophers, and to obtain the removal of any disadvantages of a public kind which impede the progress of science."

THIS YEAR'S PRESIDENT.

The Leicester President is Sir David Gill, who has just resigned the post of Astronomer-Royal at the Cape after over a quarter of a century's service. He is the eldest son of the late Mr. D. Gill, of Blairythan, Aberdeenshire, was educated at Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, and acquired a taste for astronomy in a private observatory at Aberdeen. For three years he had charge of the Earl of Crawford's Dunecht Observatory, in 1874 he observed the transit of Venus at Mauritius, measured the base-line for the Egyptian geodetic survey, and has done important work in connexion with the method of determining the sun's parallax by observations of Mars and the minor planets. At a recent meeting of the R. A. S. Sir David remarked, "I have ever so many things to say when I get time," and it is expected the work of the great Southern Observatory will form the basis of his Presidential address this week.

THE CRAVENS OF COOMBE ABBEY.

Earl Craven, who, with the Countess, received the Liberal Social Council at Coombe Abbey, though thirty-nine years old, did not actively participate in politics till the Education Bill was being mauled in the House of Lords. Then he went for popular control and removal of religious tests. Last spring Lord Craven was an unsuccessful candidate for the London County Council, and sometimes his name has been mentioned for the Mayoralty of Coventry. Lady Craven was, of course, a Miss Bradley Martin. The Coombe Abbey estate came into possession of Sir W. Craven, Lord Mayor of London in 1611, and the eldest son of the Knight, who was created Lord Craven, devoted his services to the Queen of Bohemia, who left him her pictures and books. A Mayor of Coventry was knighted in Coombe Abbey by the Prince Regent early last century.

IS CRICKET ON THE WANE?

"I am quite convinced that love of cricket is not on the wane," says Lord Hawke to a "Cassell's Saturday Journal" interviewer, "How can it be when you have 37,000 persons each paying their shilling admission to Lord's, as was the case during the two days of the Test match at the beginning of this month? Of course one can't get away from the fact that the stronger a team is the greater are the crowds that it draws. This is only to be expected, and it follows, therefore, that when a side has deteriorated its receipts at the gate diminish. But, judging from my visits to various grounds up and down the country, if the climatic conditions are favourable, and there is good cricket to be seen and a home-side eleven is in the field, people will flock to witness the proceedings in the same numbers that they formerly did."

COMING PLUM GLUT.

Within a few weeks plums will be obtainable in large quantities, the home crop being immense. Already the value of French plums has declined, and the Kentish fruit sales, will undoubtedly justify the expectancy of a plum glut presently. The trees in the English plum-growing districts in Worcester and Cambs are literally loaded with fruit, and the plum crop of mid-Kent is immence. The fruit hang on the spurs in big clumps, and are more plentiful than leaves. Crops ranging from 200 to 500 bushels per acre are expected, and as the result prices will be low and already large orders for plums have been given by several well-known City fruit preserving firms, and jam will also be plentiful and cheap. The trees which bear the famous Pershore egg-plums are smothered with fruit, and already thousands of half-bushels of these fruits have been disposed of in the Midland markets, chiefly as low as 1s. a package; that is, at the rate of a halfpenny a pound wholesale, and at the opening of the season, too. Probably 1907 will long be known as the most prolific plum season enjoyed for twenty years.

THE LAUREL WREATH IN SWEDEN.

In the "Westminster Gazette" of June 22 it is stated, a correspondent writes, that "during the recent Linnaeus celebrations at Upsala, Selma Lagerlof was crowned with a laurel-wreath as the most popular of living Swedish authors." Whilst this is correct, the general reader is probably unaware that a wreath of laurel is part of the ceremony of conferring the degree of Doctor of Philosophy at that University, and that four British representatives were also thus honoured on the same occasion.

THE SUFFRAGISTS FROM THE BOY'S POINT OF VIEW.

The normal boy is not keenly interested in politics, and does not discuss with any enthusiasm such problems as "Should Women be Admitted to Parliament?" It is only when he is compelled to produce a given number of lines of English composition that he will deign to consider such abstract, and to him absurd, questions. Yet his ideas on the subject are not uninteresting if one can only get at them. Out of a class of twenty boys whose average age would be about fifteen years not one could be found to champion the cause of the Suffragists.

PARTY COLOURS.

Now that Goodwood is upon us (writes a correspondent). Liberals who remember the politically prophetic significance detected by an Ascot observer in the colours dominating the ladies' dresses at the Yorkshire meeting will scan with some anxiety the tints most conspicuous in the feminine toilets beautifying the Duke of Richmond's Sussex Park. It was in the prevalence of blue that the Ascot prophet saw an omen of Liberal doom. As a fact, in many political neighbourhoods some shade of azure is the Whig symbol. In the old days it was a synonym for Whiggism—e. g., the toast proposed by C. J. Fox at the dinner given to himself and his friends by the Liberal Egeria of the period:

True blue and Mrs. Crewe,

and thus acknowledged by the hostess:

True blue and all of you.

The combination of buff and blue shown in the cover of the "Edinburgh Review" became the Whig emblem simply because Fox wore a cerulean coat and a buff waistcoat. A little latter Lord Castlereagh fascinated his followers in the House of Commons by the magnificent way in which he threw open his blue coat for the better display of his broad chest with its covering of snowy vest. Thus Sir Robert Peel spoke of the white waistcoats and blue coats affected by the "Young England" school as the original inventions of the House of Commons leader who died Lord Londonderry.

TURF AND CHASE COSTUME.

It has been stated that the racing costume of his majesty's family, the Lennoxes, first gave Charles Fox the idea of an arrangement in orange and something not far from purple as the Whig badge. This is a mere invention, as a look at the family picture gallery will convince all Goodwood visitors. The racing colours of the Dukes of Richmond have always been yellow and crimson. The jockeys who had their mounts from the ducal stable appear in the family painting always with a yellow jacket and a red cap. On the other hand the followers of the Goodwood Hunt, in the days when noblemen and great squires often kept foxhounds, frequently sported blue coats and buff waistcoats, as did Mr. Fox, who, by the bye, first appeared in the Goodwood drawing-room in all the glory of the red shoes adopted in compliment to revolutionary France.

COLUMBUS'S TOMB.

Over the tomb of Columbus, at Seville, whither his bones were removed from Havana in 1898, after the Cuban War, is an inscription which has aroused some feeling among American visitors. It reads as follows: When ungrateful America cut herself off from the Motherland, Seville received his bones. It is now proposed, according to the "Kolnische Zeitung," to alter this inscription. The Town Council of Seville has asked leave of the Duke of Veragua, the representative of Columbus's family, to do this, and it is expected that it will be granted.

THE BISHOPRIC OF SODOR AND MAN.

The Rev. Thomas Wortley Drury, B.D., who has been offered the Bishopric of Sodor and Man, has been Principal of Ridley Hall, Cambridge, since 1901. Mr. Drury is, if we mistake not, a native of the Island, or, at any rate, received part of his education there, afterwards proceeding to Cambridge, where he was twenty-fifth wrangler. He was ordained some thirty-six years ago, and was for a time Mathematical Master of King William's College, Isle of Man. He has been Vicar of Holy Trinity, Chesterfield, and Principal of the Church Missionary College, Islington. Mr. Drury is the author of a number of theological works.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE "HOODED" FICHU.

Scarves, like millinery, are acting as a species of "relief works" during the dull season, when fashion takes her four weeks siesta in preparation for her autumn extravagancies. Just now, with the white gown which is carrying all before it scarves in a lovely shade of bright clear delphinium blue are chosen the material of the scarf being a fine and almost unrushable tulle illusion, sewn with large darned pois in silver thread. Quite a novel feature is expressed in the manner in which the scarf is knotted on either side just above the bust while in addition to the whole being outlined with narrow thick silk fringe, reminiscent of the crinoline gowns of the mid-Victorian era, this popular form of adornment is worked into a curious scroll work pattern all over the scarf, the rich tone of delphinium blue being repeated in the accompanying tulle hat which is trimmed with three huge blue feathers caught with a pale pink tea-rose. In the case of not a few of the new gowns a combination of black and blue is likewise adopted the bright voyant shade of the chiffon, which covers the satin foundaion of the same hue, being tempered by a veiling of fine patterned black silk net which drapes the entire gown. The effect is still further toned down by graduated rows of black velvet ribbon while quaint black tassels and crinkled black silk fringe are introduced wherever such an addition is considered possible.

SCARF OF LIE DE VIN FILET.

To return to the question of scarves—which are already proving such a considerable item in the Frenchwoman's attire that several "cartons" filled with filmy treasures of this description in every conceivable shade and fabric are added to her ordinary heavy luggage, the contents sufficing to ring the changes on each white or coloured gown in her wardrobe—not a few of those which are most in favour are fashioned of broad strips of dyed filet. These are connected with hair-pin stitchery, and sewn with huge silver or lace motifs or outlined with a delicate trailling spray of mess-rosebuds, cut out of chine silk and applique to the border of the scarf, in the fashion of the daisy chain of our childhood. The majority, however, are simply hemmed with satin to match the lace, a scarf of lie de vin filet, with a satin hem the same shade worked in silver daisy heads, providing a charming finish to a costume of chalk white cloth of the finest description, incrusted with thick ivory lace, while a huge cloche hat of lie de vin crinoline, trimmed with Paradise plumes to match, and a Directoire parasol of the same lovely tone, with a long ivory handle, cunningly carved in grinning Chinese dogs and fiery dragons, make up an *ensemble* which it would be hard to excel.

VOGUE FOR THE LONG SLEEVELESS COAT.

If a wrap a more substantial description than the scarf is required during evening excursions into the gay, fairy-like alleys of the Casino gardens at seaside resorts, or the dim, silent spaces of the moonlit plage, it takes the form of a long skirted sleeveless coat. This garment is very like two wide stoles brought together under the arms with pearl button fastenings, but must not in any way suggest the Japanese sleeve, which has been unriversally condemned by the fickle votaries of La Mode. It should end at the shoulder, leaving the sleeve of the corsage entirely exposed, an expedient which has the undoubted merit of common sense to recommend it when to draw a long sleeve of heavy material or lace over a filmy draped arrangement of chiffon or mousseline seriously jeopardises the more delicate fabric.

HOW TO DRAPE THE NEW FICHU.

Another new wrap represents a fichu worn in the same manner as those which our mothers were so expert in adjusting some 30 years ago. It is fashioned with a hood-shaped fold at the back, arranged to fall exceedingly low, the hood piece commencing near the waistline, while the thick and weighty tassel which concludes it terminates as low as the knees. The fichu is brought up on each side over the shoulder—the corsage showing between in the form of a huge "V"—and is crossed in front, terminating in two deep points likewise finished with the quaint Victorian tassels, which seem as inevitable an addition to every garment nowadays as is garlic to the salad of the French workman, or black pepper to the homely "pot au feu." A few years ago, after so long an immunity from scarves and plerines, even a Frenchwoman would have had much ado to wear such a garment gracefully, but our education of the past months in the adjustment of floating draperies has had its results, and, when carried out in lightweight materials which run no danger of dragging down at the back, the Parisienne is showing the same deftness in its arrangement that the Spanish woman displays when draping her mantilla.

UNDELIVERED TELEGRAMS.

The following is the list of messages remaining undelivered in the Central Telegraph Office, Bombay:—

Ahmedabad, Izickiel Brazilkar Byculla; Poona, Mrs. Meyer. Taj Mahal, Hotel; Simla, Mrs. Sheehan care Swan Esq. the Grange.

AN EX-POLICE COURT MISSIONARY.

Some of his Trials and Hardships.

Mr. Cuthbert Shepherd, of Kenmure, Lancaster Gardens, South-end-on-Sea, is an earnest evangelist, who until lately was engaged in the trying work of a police-court missionary for the Rochford Hundred of Essex. His arduous and exacting duties some time ago told upon his health, and he became a victim to constipation.

That he is now strong and well again is due entirely to Bile beans. "At times I hardly knew what to do with myself." Mr. Shepherd told a Southend journalist: "If I was not in acute pain I was very drowsy, and my work was extremely irksome. I had acute pains in the head, which prevented me from sleeping and when I did manage to lose consciousness my slumber was so heavy that when I awoke I felt weary and unrefreshed.

"Cycling and walking had been two of my favourite pursuits, but I was unable to take any interest in either. I had always been a hearty eater, but often I had a positive distaste for food, and after every meal there was a fresh attack of the pains in the head and the drowsy feeling that almost incapacitated me. I tried all sorts of remedies, but I could discover nothing to give me permanent relief until I was persuaded to try bile beans.

"Within a short time after commencing with Bile beans a feeling of renewed life came into me, such as I had not experienced for many years. The pains and drowsiness vanished, refreshing sleep took the place of restless nights, and I could eat and enjoy my food. I continued with Bile beans until I was quite free from those conditions that had before so severely handicapped me. I am now in perfect health. Being so well known through my public work as a police-court missionary and a lay evangelist, I feel that the great benefit I have derived from bile beans might lead to the same good being derived by others who are suffering, so I give the Bile Bean Co. full permission to use my testimonial for this end."

Be guided by Mr. Shepherd's experience; see that you get the genuine remedy. All chemists stock Bile Beans, at Re. 1/- per box, and Rs. 2/4 for family size containing three times the quantity.

FREE SAMPLE COUPON.

Cut out this coupon and forward it together with one anna stamp to the Bile-Beans Co.'s Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta, to obtain a dainty free sample box of Bile-Beans.

Write address clearly.

"Bombay Gazette," 22nd Aug., 1907.

BILE BEANS for BILIOUSNESS

MEN AND MATTERS.

THE KING AS A CRICKETER.

It will be news to most people that King Edward when Prince of Wales, played on at least two occasions for the once famous I. Zingari Cricket Club. This was in the summer of 1866—just 41 years ago. On July 17th, 1866, a match, I. Zingari v. the Gentlemen of Norfolk, was played in the grounds of Park House, Sandringham. The first pair of batsmen to represent the "I. Z." were the Prince of Wales and the Hon. T. de Grey, but his Royal Highness failed to score, being bowled by Mr. C. Wright. When the Norfolk Gentlemen went in to bat Lord Skelmersdale kept wicket, the Rev. Hope Grant was long-stop, and the Prince was posted at short leg. The I. Zingari—a strong team in those days—won by an innings and 98 runs. On the following Thursday, July 19th, when the I. Zingari played twenty-two of the Sandringham Household in Sandringham Park, the Prince was again on the winning side, the first-named club gaining an easy victory by 96 runs. On this occasion H. R. H. made three runs before being bowled, and according to a sporting writer of that day, he "displayed some good cricketing abilities in defence of his wicket."

HIS MAJESTY AND THE CADETS.

The proceedings in connection with the opening of the new University College School buildings by the King passed off without a hitch. The hundred boys of the school Cadet Corps, who were mounted as a guard of honour from the gate to the door of the school, were greatly disappointed that his Majesty was unable to inspect them, as had been expected, owing to the time at his disposal being limited. But King Edward was seen drawing the Queen's attention to the smart looking boys in grey; and both their Majesties appeared greatly amused at the excellence of the salute given them by some very diminutive members of the corps. After the Royal procession had passed inside, the Cadets were left waiting anxiously for their return, and the only intimation they had of the progress of the proceedings being the strains of the National Anthem, gloriously sung by Miss Ada Crossley, the fanfare of trumpets, after the King had declared the buildings open, and a tremendous burst of cheering for their Majesties and Princess Victoria. A moment later the Royal party appeared once more, and after a second fleeting vision of their King smiling his approval at them, the boys realised regretfully that everything was over.

HIS MAJESTY'S THOUGHT FOR THE BOYS.

Besides graciously performing the opening ceremony, King Edward made two utterly unexpected promises, and asked a favour on behalf of the boys in the school. Shortly after their arrival, the Head Master, Dr. H. J. Spenser, had the honour of being presented to their Majesties; and it was then that the King expressed his pleasure that the gate through which he had just passed should be known in future as the "King's Gate;" the other unlooked-for honour being his Majesty's gracious permission for a statue of himself to be placed in a niche just over the entrance to the school buildings. That was not all, however, for before leaving King Edward earned an enormously increased sense of gratitude from the boys, when it became known that through his Majesty's express desire there was to be an extra week's holiday. Even those who are actually fond of school cannot fail to be delighted at the granting of such a request, coming from such a source.

AT A CIRCUS.

In his flying trip to Halton, to lunch with Mr. Alfred de Rothschild, last week, King Edward spent one of the most novel afternoons even in his eventful career. There were so many curious things to see in the three or four hours at his disposal that his Majesty was obliged to forgo the pleasure of a visit to the wonderful collection of Japanese spaniels, of which Mr. de Rothschild is so proud. The King, however, was very much interested in a "command performance" of the private circus, which has just been established in the lovely grounds. The "dramatis personæ" consist of eight of the smallest and prettiest ponies in the world; two little dogs, which jump through hoops, balance themselves in all sorts of funny ways, and do everything else except talk; two gazelles and a donkey, which are almost equally accomplished. There is a regulation ring, and a pretty pavilion adorned with ivy geraniums, now in full bloom, and upholstered inside with the luxury of a drawing-room. The animal performers have their residences, like a row of modern villas, at the back of the pavilion. Mr. de Rothschild intends to add to their number whenever he notices any new performing animals which are at once pretty and clever.

IN FAIRYLAND.

The Royal guest also admired the Indian "tents," and the private band—probably the only one still existing in the country—which Mr. de Rothschild himself conducts on occasion. Then there was the pond of rare water-lilies, worth in themselves a little fortune; the lovely gardens and the fountain with sides partly of glass through which vari-coloured electric lights lend eerie hues to the splashing water.

SOME FAMOUS SPANIELS.

The Jap spaniels, whose fussiness and diminutive fluffiness have made them ideal Society pets, have their home on a spur of the Chiltern Hills, 816 feet above the sea level. Their home is called The Chalet, the only building on the hill, from which they have a view of several counties. Had they been content, like the circus—and even Mr. de Rothschild himself—to live in the valley below, they would almost certainly have been honoured by a visit from the King. There are at present seventeen of them in the kennels, including five which have been imported from Japan recently: Punch, Judy Topsy, Jerryt and Admiral Togo. Admiral Togo protested a little while ago that the limitations of his "apartments" were not suited to his particular style of daring so he is now allowed to roam about the garden, and even in the house of his keeper, Mr. Vince. All the dogs have the "butterfly" head splendidly marked, and the tightly-curled chrysanthemum tail. At one time or another, Mr. de Rothschild has given 138 of them away to be the pets of distinguished lady-friends. Queen Alexandra has had five, and the Dowager Empress of Russia and the Queen of Denmark one each.

THE KING'S DOCTORS.

Some interesting new appointments have just been made to the medical staff of the King's household. Sir Richard Douglas Powell, who has been appointed physician-in-ordinary to the King in succession to the lamented Sir W. H. Broadbent, is a fine man of stately presence, who bears his sixty-four years lightly. It was wickedly said at the time that he was the original of the fashionable physician who appears in Mr. J. M. Barrie's comedy, "Little Mary," but Sir Douglas's numerous patients regard that as a libel or a caricature. Certainly he stands at the head of London doctors, and was elected President of the College of Physicians last year. Lady Powell is a daughter of that clockmaker of genius, the late Sir John Bennett. Sir Douglas takes special interest in the war against consumption, and is consulting physician to the King Edward VII. Sanatorium.

FROM THE LONDON HOSPITAL.

Dr. Bertrand Dawson, who becomes physician extraordinary to the King, is an old student and present member of the staff of the London Hospital, that noble institution in which the Queen is so keenly interested and where her Majesty helped to instal the wonderful Finsen light treatment for lupus. Dr. Dawson possesses the high qualifications of M. D. of London University and the fellowship of the Royal College of Physicians. He has been established in Wimpole Street for some time past, and has gained no slight reputation for his treatment of influenza and of the maladies of "little Mary." As physician to the Alliance Assurance Company he has acquired a wonderful knack of judging how long people have to live.

A CURIOUS HOBBY.

Lord Wimborne's own personal hobby is old furniture, and especially old carved wood. Both his own special study and Lady Wimborne's boudoir are ornamented with some wonderful carving, the overmantel in the study having been brought by him out of an old-world house near Salisbury. Yet another set of panelling, now lining the smoking-room of Canford Manor, was once in a monastery near Prague, and was bought by its present owner before he had definitely decided which of the houses and rooms it should adorn. In the case of Lord Wimborne his love of beautiful and rare objects is directly inherited from his mother, the late Lady Charlotte Schreiber, whose collections of fans were world-famous.

AN IDEAL ELDER SON.

Lord Wimborne is as fortunate in his eldest son as he is in everything else, for Mr. Ivor Churchill Guest is a man of character and intellect. As was meet in the descendant of "handsome John Churchill," Mr. Guest started life with political and literary ambitions. He fought two contested elections at Plymouth, and then went out to South Africa, where, together with two of his younger brothers, he took part in some of the most serious fighting during the late campaign. Soon after his turn he married the youngest daughter of Lord Ebury, and during the last four years they have been the owners of the beautiful old Elizabethan mansion, Abbey St. Leger, where was hatched the Gunpowder Plot.

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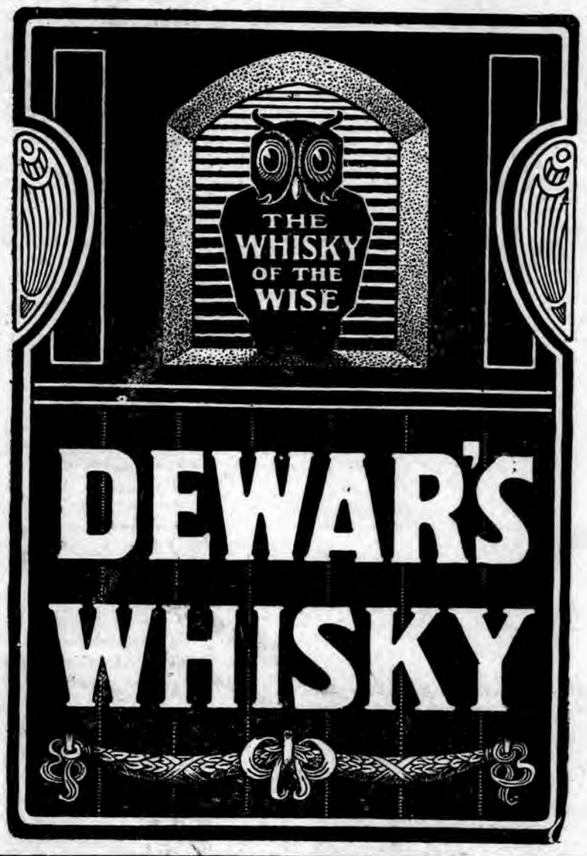

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351. Cheers.
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(*Same composer as Choristers' Waltz.*)
327. I want Molly and she wants me.
326. It's Part of a P'liceman's Duty.
213. Can't you see I want you to be my Girl?
179. Hallo little Girl, who are you?
180. My Irish Molly O.
158. Bal[illegible]ow.
175. In the Shade of the old Apple Tree.
155. Teasing.
169. I wouldn't leave my little wooden hut for you.
198. If the World were ruled by Girls.
199. Keep a little cosy Corner in your Heart for me.
205. I've got a feeling for you.
206. Come down from the big Fig Tree.
220. Put a little Bit away for a rainy Day.
117. There's nobody just like you.
103. Blue Bell.
84. In Zanzibar.
51. Choristers' Waltz.
49. If you love her and if she loves you.
365. That's the Reason now I wear a Kilt.
353. We close at 2 on Thursday.
336. Let me sing.
332. Just a little rocking Chair and you.
329. Won't they be glad to see me?
313. Boy Blue.
311. Any old Thing will do.

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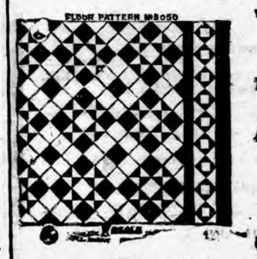

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